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WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, variable. 17-11 (63-52). Tuesday, cloudy. LONDON: Variable. Temp. 14-11 (57-52). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 23-12 (73-54). NEW YORK: Drizzle. Temp. 17-11 (63-52). FINANCIAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	8hs.
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	35 P.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17.50 Esc
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T.L 5
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1 & 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D

70 PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1977 Established 1887

rter Vetoes Bill thorizing Tenn. reeder Reactor

By David Burnham

ASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—President Carter, using the eto of his administration, rejected a bill yesterday that would authorized $80 million for a controversial nuclear reactor on inch River in Tennessee. In his veto message, Mr. Carter id that approval of the experimental reactor, which would be by plutonium, would "imperil the administration's policy to proliferation of nuclear weapons technology." Critics, including arter, have contended that the widespread use of the breeder reactor around the world would increase the number of nations armed with nuclear weapons.

Supporters of the breeder-reactor program have said that ultimately there will be a shortage of uranium used to fuel conventional reactors and that new reactor designs would greatly increase the period in which atomic power plants could generate electricity.

Called Unnecessary

The President also said the breeder-reactor project would be "technically and economically unnecessary."

Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. Carter's domestic policy assistant, said that the President was confident his veto would be sustained by Congress. It takes a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and the House to override a presidential veto.

The Clinch River project, which was strongly endorsed by former President Nixon as the answer to possible energy shortages in the United States in the coming decades, was to have been built at Oak Ridge, Tenn., as a demonstration of the feasibility of the breeder technology.

The project had become a major goal of the U.S. nuclear industry, which has lobbied heavily for it in the last few months.

Strong Lobby Effort

Because of the concern about the ease with which the plutonium fuel could be made into atomic bombs by less-developed nations and even terrorist groups, however, many environmental and public affairs groups led a strenuous lobbying effort against the breeder.

The French have constructed a breeder reactor of a design somewhat different from that proposed for the Clinch River project and have begun construction of a second, far larger breeder called the Super Phoenix. The Soviet Union also has built an experimental breeder reactor and is apparently committing more resources to breeder technology.

Mr. Eizenstat said that the federal cost for building the breeder project was now estimated at $2 billion.

S. Scientists nipulate eated Gene

opies a Hormone Brain on Order

By Victor Cohn

SHINGTOON, Nov. 6 (WP).—tists have created anti-gene that, like a robot on human orders, then an exact copy of a human hormone.

feat was disclosed at a *subcommittee hearing last* s scientists and senators ed whether the governneeds to take more con- the controversial gene-ing methods by which gene and hormone were

nufacture was called "a le triumph of the first by Dr. Philip Handler, t of the National Acadd Sciences. He testified ch research seems harmd Congress can safely de- on until more is known. hormone, somatostatin, is at the hypothalamus at e of the brain makes to ulate the pituitary gland, controls many body funcArtificial versions of such s are expected to become ds drugs of medicines.

5 Milligrams Made

tific teams led by Dr. Boyer of the University fornia in San Francisco, thur Riggs of the City of edical Center near Los and Dr. Wylie Vale of k Institute, San Diego, ive milligrams of somaThey did it by inserter man-made gene into a of bacteria, which then, Handler's phrase, "merrily" in the hormone's pro- much like tiny factories. five milligrams is not But Dr. Andrew Schally Roger Guillemin won a ize *last month for isolat*ller specks of this and hormones. Dr. Guillemin grind up nearly half a sheep brains to get the mount.

Paul Berg of Stanford Uni- a creator of the new hnology, called the Cali- achievement "astonishing." Dr. Handler and Dr. Berg at its most important re- ould not be somatostatin ture but "the practical that "many such" bioducts can be made in oratory by man-made to put us at the threshold forms of medicine, in- and agriculture."

commented at a Senate subcommittee session at

Handler said that a spe- named by the National of Sciences, a regular to the government, has d that *the new research* pursued with "negligible scientists follow current safety guidelines. The regulate the way can recombine or re- ble material of genes—ribonucleic acid or DNA—ate new life forms, and the of bacteria they can use osts or factories to make new products.

Dr. Handler opposed new ation until experiments now ed or under way determine her some new life forms or ed bacteria might unexpect- cause epidemics or other ers, as some critics have ated.

All witnesses said that some by legislation or otherwise, ve found to govern such in private industry, which subject to the federal rules ing federally funded re-

Apgar, the secretary of th, education and welfare, oh Califano jr., said that a must be passed to protect public and regulate industry. ecombinol bills are bogged down Congress, and a presidential ne member, Frank Press, has ed an interagency committee recombinant DNA—technical re for reordered genes—to con- whether the government the authority to establish ation without a law.

Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS—U.S. jockey Steve Cauthen waves after bringing home Johnny D. first in the International Saturday at Laurel, Md. Second was Majestic Light, and Exceller of France was third. (Story Page 11.)

Airport Security Boosted by Bonn After Warnings

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 6 (NYT).—West German police adopted special measures near airports during the weekend to foil possible terrorist missile attacks on airliners just after takeoff or during the landing approach.

Groups from the Federal Border Protection Police and other security forces were searching woods, buildings and other areas that might provide cover for launchers of *ground-to-air* rockets that could be fired aircraft during the most vulnerable parts of their flight path.

The extra precautions were *rockets that could be fired at air-*The extra precautions were ordered after Lufthansa, the West German national airline, and news organizations received letters yesterday warning that urban guerrillas were preparing to blow up airborne planes. "There is no possibility of preventing this," the messages, mailed in Frankfurt last Wednesday, read.

Experts here said that terrorists in West Germany and elsewhere had demonstrated in the past that they were able to bring mobile or fixed missile launchers into position, although they failed in several instances to use the weapons.

Las August, a group of guerrillas was about to fire 42 rockets simultaneously at the offices of the federal chief prosecutor in Karlsruhe when policemen, tipped off at the last minute, burst into the apartment in a nearby building, where the multiple launcher had been set up. Weapons specialists said later that the terrorists had assembled a system that would have caused a massacre if activated.

Three years ago, the Italian police arrested Arab terrorists who had rented an apartment in Rome's seaside suburb of Ostia, clearly in a plot to fire missiles from the terrace at a jetliner of El Al, the Israeli airline, while it was approaching or taking off from the nearby international airport of Fiumicino. A missile launcher was seized.

The prevailing view here is that—if the messages announcing attacks on aircraft were not a hoax altogether—the terrorists have threatened one thing and plan to do something different.

The menacing letters warned that, beginning Nov. 15, three Lufthansa planes would be destroyed by explosions in flight to avenge "the assassination of three comrades in our struggle," in Stammheim prison on the outskirts of Stuttgart.

The threats referred to Andreas Bander, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, who died in the Stuttgart penitentiary on Oct. 18 in an apparent suicide pact. Radicals have alleged that the three convicted terrorists were slain in a conspiracy involving the Bonn government.

The three convicts died within hours, after West German commandos had freed all 86 hostages aboard a hijacked Lufthansa airliner at the airport of Mogadishu, Somalia, and had killed three of the four Arabic-speaking terrorists who had commandered it.

Since then, security measures at West German airports have been tightened and West German policemen in plain clothes have started carrying out additional controls of all Lufthansa passengers and their luggage in a number of airports abroad.

Spain Restores Watchmen to Guard Streets

MADRID, Nov. 6 (UPI).—In an effort to combat street crime, the government yesterday ordered the return of *Spain's colorful night watch*men—this time with pistols.

A 1974 decree eliminated Spain's traditional *serenos*, are night watchmen who locked and unlocked the entrances of apartment buildings and businesses.

People seeking the services of the *serenos* simply clapped their hands loudly—and gave the men a small tip.

A royal decree yesterday said that the absence of watchmen had "caused a significant rise in nighttime criminal activity and of insecurity in our streets."

The decree gave Spain's major cities three months to reestablish the service of night watchmen and said that they will carry pistols as well as the traditional club.

Dissidents Are Excluded

Kremlin Grants a Limited Amnesty

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (WP).—The Soviet Union granted amnesty yesterday to many common criminals as part of its celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The amnesty, to take effect immediately, does not apply to jailed dissidents or other "prisoners of conscience."

Tass said that the decree was granted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The move follows months of speculation about the possibility of such a gesture and how wide it might be. It is known that many Western organizations were trying to persuade the Kremlin to include some dissidents.

There have ben various amnesties in the past, the most recent in 1975, but none have included those imprisoned for serious crimes or crimes against the state.

Yesterday's decree applies to some common criminals—possibly thousands—serving not more than five-year terms and it is limited to prisoners who are World War II veterans, decorated heroes of the state, women or minor children. *These prisoners would be released* immediately.

Outright pardons were granted to male inmates over 60 years of age, women over 55, mothers of minor children, the pregnant and the disabled. The decree also cuts in half the unserved portion of a sentence of more than five years for anyone in the pardoned category who faced a sentence of more than five years.

The decree, according to Tass, "does not apply to persons convicted for particularly dangerous offenses against the state, to persons recognized as particularly dangerous recidivists and those convicted of grave crimes."

Most crimes against the state, such as spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, are considered grave. Most of the dissidents who have been jailed in the Kremlin's drive this year against the small band of human rights activists reportedly have been charged with various crimes against the state. The most serious case is apparently being readied against Anatoli Shcharansky, a Jewish human rights activist who reportedly has been charged with treason, a capital crime.

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate physicist who has been an outspoken human rights champion for almost a decade and who now is virtually isolated by the decimation of the dissident movement, lamented the exclusion of dissenters from the amnesty.

While praising the government for extending pardons to some criminals, Mr. Sakharov said that "excluding all who are suffering not because of real crimes—the prisoners of conscience—causes a real disappointment. They are the ones who, rejecting the violation of laws, have chosen as their only weapon the true and open word. They are the people suffering for religious activity, for defense of human rights."

Mr. Sakharov, who with 40 Moscow dissidents publicly sought on Oct. 30 to have the government include dissenters in its amnesty, added, "Persecution of prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union is a *challenge to world public* opinion. I am sure that sooner or later, fairness and reason will triumph."

He said that he was "disappointed by the absence of termination of the death penalty, which would be an act of humanity."

Western observers have estimated that there are a million people imprisoned in the Soviet Union, including perhaps 10,000 political prisoners. No Western source has claimed anything but the ability to make a reasonably informed guess.

Traditional Parade

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union will mark the 60th anniversary of the revolution

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

At Least 33 Die as Dam Breaks in Ga.

Bible School Campus In Valley Is Flooded

TOCCOA, Ga., Nov. 6 (AP).—At least 33 persons, many of them students and their families asleep at a small bible college, were killed today when an earthen dam broke, flooding the campus in a valley below.

The break sent tons of water over 186-foot high Toccoa Falls in northeast Georgia onto the lower campus of Toccoa Falls Bible College, where 250 persons lived in dormitories, houses and mobile homes at the base of the falls. Rosalynn Carter, wife of the President, went to Toccoa to inspect the damage.

Some bodies were found two *miles from where the dam broke* at Kelley Barnes Lake. "I heard a bunch of people screaming and hollering. Then there was this terrible screeching noise. I thought it was a tornado but there had been no wind," said Bill Stacy, 19, who lived with his parents in a trailer that was among those destroyed. "The water blew out all the windows of the first two stories" of a three-story dormitory, said Toccoa Police Chief Gerald fuller. "We have 250 in that area to account for," Mr. Fuller said. "We are getting calls from people telling us where they are, and there are several lists. But I think it will be some time before we can account for all of these people."

Dozens of people were treated for various injuries at Stephens County Hospital, where doctors were hampered by a three-hour power blackout and a temporary shutdown in the town's water system.

Gov. George Busbee, who arrived at the stricken area several hours after the dam broke, said after a brief tour: "We're searching all the debris. There are bits *and pieces of bodies.*"

Heavy rain had fallen in the area for two days, and officials said that a flash-flood watch was continuing for most of north Georgia.

Dr. Kenn Opperman, president of the college, said that about 280 students were in the dormitories, including an estimated 40 on the lower level of the gutted men's dormitory. He said that a flood from the same dam a year ago had caused about $100,000 in damage to roads and the college grounds. That flooding was from water spilling over the dam and not a break, he said.

S. African Says He Can Compel U.S. Firms to Make Weapons

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 6 (AP).—South Africa is ready, if necessary, to force foreign and local companies to manufacture military supplies to counter the mandatory UN arms embargo, *the minister of economic affairs was quoted as* saying.

In an interview with the Sunday Times of Johannesburg, Chris Heunis said the government has the power to invoke extreme measures to compel companies to fill in the gaps left by the embargo.

The minister has that power under the Naitonal Supplies Procurement Act of 1970. "If forced to do so," he would apply the act, Mr. Heunis said.

A key section of the act gives the minister the power—when necessary for the security of South Africa—to order "any *person who is capable of supplying, manufacturing, produc*ing, processing or treating any goods, or has the power to dispose of, or has in his possession or under his control any goods, or is the supplier to any service, to manufacture, produce, process or treat and to upply or deliver or sell it to the minister . . ."

The Times explained that if U.S. companies obey the embargo and refuse to supply South Africa with essential war equipment, their subsidiaries in South Africa could be among those local companies compelled to produce the supplies.

If they failed to comply, the goods can be seized or the facilities forced to produce the desired goods, the Times said. It can also lead to a fine of 2,000 rand ($2,300) and two years in prison.

However, Mr. Heunis emphasized he would invoke the act only if forced, as it was not in South Africa's best interests to specify goods which might be affected by the arms embargo.

New Treaty or Space War?

Scientists Now Ponder Satellite Killers

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The best way to knock out an enemy satellite, the astrophysicist was telling a gathering of arms controllers, is to leave a trail of gravel in a path that will bisect the orbit of the satellite you want destroyed.

"This way you take advantage of the relative velocities of things in orbit," the physicist said matter-of-factly, explaining that the *satellite would be smash*ed by the impact of colliding with the gravel at speeds as high as 10,000 miles an hour in frictionless space. "Besides, you're on the other side of the earth when it happens, nowhere near the gravel that was left behind and nowhere near the destruction it caused. There's no way you can be blamed."

Once, war in space was unthinkable. War in space meant nuclear weapons, whose use in space was barred by the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.

But in the 10 years since "weapons of mass destruction" were banned, space technology has grown so fast that arms controllers believe a new treaty should be drawn up to keep war out of space.

"The Outer Space Treaty is obsolete," said a veteran arms control expert who attended a recent closed seminar on the militarization of space. "There are so many military satellites in space and so many Buck Rogers methods of knocking them out today that the treaty is a joke."

Other Methods

Laying gravel in space is just one way of destroying a satellite in space. The Soviet Union for the eighth time recently tested a *hunter-killer satellite* that blows up alongside an enemy satellite and destroys it in a hail of shrapnel.

The United States will soon test two killer satellites, one that fires small canisters at an enemy, and one that collides head-on with its target.

At a time when the satellite population is burgeoning, the out-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Shah Says He Is Arming Iran Because He Can't Count on U.S. Support

Here are excerpts of an interview with the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, that was conducted by Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave on Friday. The Shah will arrive in Washington on Nov. 15 for talks with President Carter.

Borchgrave—As a chief of state who enjoys close contacts with both sides and who has just conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, what are your ideas on an Arab-Israeli settlement and how do you think it should be brought about?

The Shah—A durable settlement can only be one that is wholeheartedly accepted by both sides. It's clear to me that President Sadat has less of a complex about peace than anyone else, including the Israelis. He needs it and it is an imperative of his foreign policy. I just wish Israel had fewer complexes. Rightly or wrongly, they say they had to fight wars of survival but they conveniently overlook that they themselves started some of them. How can they shed this blind dogma that the Arabs would drive them into the sea given half a chance? It's nonsense. Everyone accepts that they are there—permanently. Now they must take a gamble on peace and that means [United Nations Security Council Resolution] 242, peace treaties in return for the evacuation of the occupied territories. The alternative is war.

Q—Does Sadat remain optimistic?

A—He seems so.

Q—Do you?

A—I would rather not comment.

Q—If Geneva fails to get off the ground or crash lands, what do you think should be the next step? Sinai [a reference to the two agreements under which Israeli forces have pulled back from their position in the Sinai Peninsula?]

A—Bilateral arrangements with the Arab confrontation states that are ready to make them. If Sinai 3 can avert another war, why not?

Q—Who has the upper hand in the Horn of Africa at this stage and how do you read your own

Keystone.

The Shah of Iran

intelligence reports on who's doing what to whom? You have, for example, the Israelis involved on the Ethiopian side, along with the Soviets, [Libyan leader Moamer] Qadhafi and [Cuban President Fidel] Castro, while Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Sudan and your Iraqi rival are supporting Somalia.

A—We couldn't support Somalia in the way we wanted to because you reminded us that U.S. weapons cannot be passed on to third countries, however worthy the cause. So we gave them small arms instead. The Iraqis, interestingly enough, who have very close relations with the Soviets weaponswise, are helping the Somalis substantially. Who *has the upper hand? Interna*tional subversion and disorder will win out because once again the West shied away.

Q—China is interested in purchasing Western arms and Moscow has warned that this will jeopardize détente. What are your own views?

A—If weapons are on the market, *nothing can prevent China* from buying what it needs. But could China afford expensive military technology? As for U.S. military aid, a few other problems have to be solved first. I was interested to read Mr. Ping's declarations [when Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping] publicly contradicted U.S. assurances that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit had gone well.]

Q—How solid is your mutual reaction pact with Saudi Arabia in the event of serious problems in the Gulf—e.g., a leftist or Marxist coup in Kuwait [where one-fourth of the population is now Palestinian] or Abu Dhabi [where there was a recent abortive Iraqi attempt to kill Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam]?

A—Regretfully, there is no understanding at all. We proposed years ago a regional pact on an equal footing. We made clear we were not interested in playing *big brother. The only* one that responded was Oman and our forces helped put an end to a Communist guerrilla war in Dhofar Province that was being supplied by South Yemen with Soviet weapons. We have excellent relations with all the Gulf states and exchange intelligence but they don't seem to think geopolitically.

Q—Is there at least a consensus among Gulf states, which straddle the oil jugulars of West Europe and Japan and, increasingly, the U.S., too, on what Gulf security means and what should be done about it if *breached?*

A—No there isn't and that's one of the big problems.

Q—Does that worry you?

A—Of course it does and that's why Iran must be prepared to do the job alone if necessary.

Gulf Scenario

Q—*One of the scenarios* postulated in some Western defense colleges has the Soviet Union making a lightning strike down through Mashhad to the Gulf, informing the world that it was merely responding to an appeal for aid from a new revolutionary regime in Iran. How do you think the United States would react given our Vietnam trauma, Angola, Zaire etc.?

A—It seems to me that most Americans, including congressmen, are not aware that we have a crucial bilateral agreement with the United States which stipulates that after consultation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thailand Says 9 Slain At Cambodian Border

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—At least eight Cambodian soldiers and a Thai soldier were killed in fighting at the border between the two countries, the Thai press reported today.

The report said that Thailand used air strikes to drive back about 100 Cambodians attaking Ban Sanrochagan in the Phraya district Friday night with mortars.

Sidetracking Geneva for Preliminary Talks

Sadat Proposal May End Stalemate

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, aligning himself with the Syrian view that a MiddleEast peace conference at Geneva now would be premature, has *apparently* eliminated the possibility of holding the conference this year.

But by renewing his call for a preliminary conference to work out the terms for Geneva talks, he has broken a diplomatic stalemate that could have entirely prevented the conference, informed analysts believe.

It appeared a week ago that the impasse over Palestinian representation and the future of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories was jeopardizing the entire concept of a Geneva conference, despite the optimism in Washington.

Procedural Matters

Mr. Sadat, who many observers here feel needs to preserve at least the illusion of progress toward peace in order to preserve political stability in Egypt, has now offered a format for dealing with those issues without risking failure at Geneva.

After consultations with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat has again declared that "Geneva is not an end in itself." He called for a preliminary conference to insure that a Geneva conference, if it takes place, will deal with substantive issues, not procedural matters.

That fits in with the view that has been held by Syria—that a Geneva conference is only worth holding if certain basic principles, notably Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in *the 1967 war, are first agreed* to Syria wants no part of a ceremonial conference that would leave fundamental issues unresolved.

[Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that Mr. Sadat has not revived a three-month-old proposal for the creation of a working group, United Press International reported. Mr. Sadat had made the suggestion Thursday to Egyptian reporters accompanying him on a flight to Cairo after visiting Romania, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Sought New Formula

[In a statement distributed by the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Fahmy said that Mr. Sadat was "merely recalling the developments of the Middle East crisis... including his previous suggestion for a working group. President Sadat has not suggested a new the establishment of a new working group."]

Diplomatic analysts here had believed that Mr. Sadat would go to Geneva on almost any terms if only to be able to claim some success for his policy of endorsing U.S. initiatives and offering Israel peace for territory. But as prospects for the conference began to fade after the chilly Arab response to the U.S.-Israeli working paper on the terms of the negotiations, Mr. Sadat has sought another formula.

On Egyptian television Friday night, Mr. Sadat said that the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians should participate in the preparatory conference. That proposal was believed to have been discussed at a meeting yesterday between Mr. Fahmy and Mikhail Sitenko, Soviet under secretary for Middle East affairs, who came here after stops in Syria and Jordan.

Mr. Sadat acknowledged that the working-group plan was the same as the proposal he made during the Middle East tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last summer. It was rejected then by Syria. But this time it was made after weeks of intensive Arab consultations, in which Egypt has moved closer to the Syrian position on some sensitive issues and they have apparently worked out a coordinated stance.

No Separate Pact

Mr. Sadat pledged recently that Egypt would never sign a separate peace agreement with Israel. That was clearly intended to allay Syrian fears that Egypt's economic problems would compel it to accept such a solution.

In addition, Egypt is espousing the Syrian view that there can be *no Geneva conference without the* Palestine Liberation Organization, which Mr. Sitenko said in Damascus is also the Soviet position.

Cairo newspapers printed a statement on Thursday by Mr. Fahmy that, if Israel persists in its refusal to deal with the PLO, the Geneva conference "will not be held, neither this year nor any other year."

Mr. Sadat's working-group proposal would leave room for maneuvering on that point. In his television interview, he did not specify which Palestinians should participate in the preparatory conference, and the Arabs could *presumably allow someone other* than the PLO to take part without giving up their insistence on eventual PLO representation at Geneva.

Israeli Disapproval

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin today turned down a U.S. suggestion to make the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan an autonomous, demilitarized zone.

At the same time, the Israeli Cabinet turned down Mr. Sadat's proposal for a preliminary Geneva conference.

10 Die, 15 Hurt In Lebanon in Fighting, Blast

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (AP).—Ten persons were killed and 15 wounded in Lebanon yesterday, police reported.

A spokesman said that six were killed in a gun battle in the northern Christian district of Koura, 60 miles north of Beirut, when rightist Christians battled leftists trying to return to their hometown, from which they were driven during the civil war.

Syrian peacekeeping forces intervened in Koura and "finally brought the situation under control," the spokesman added.

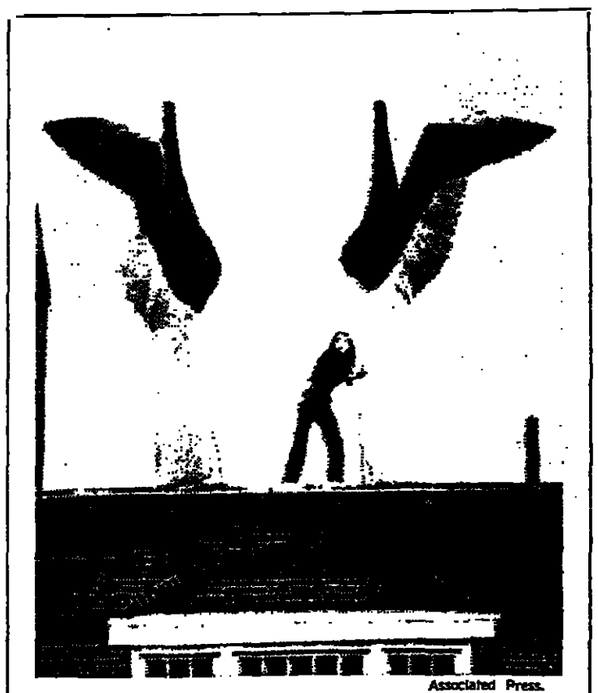
Three other deaths occurred when 10 kilograms of dynamite exploded in an apartment building in Beirut's Moslem sector. A Moslem lawyer who writes columns in several rightist Christian newspapers was the apparent target of the blast, the spokesman said.

Local authorities reported that a civilian was killed and six were wounded in overnight shelling of the Palestinian guerrilla-held town of Nabatiyet in south Lebanon.

2 Hurt in Attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Rockets fired by Arab guerrillas across the border in Lebanon seriously wounded two persons in the Israeli town of Nahariya, witnesses said today.

The attack was the first of its kind since the cease-fire that began five weeks ago.



Associated Press.

HIGHEST HEELS—Artist Ann Slavit holds onto one of her 14-foot-high nylon sculptures atop the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston as a strong afternoon wind threatens to blow the offbeat structures into street.

Some Nonpolitical Prisoners Granted Amnesty by Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

tomorrow with a traditional military parade through Red Square displaying the most muscle seen in recent years.

For the first time since 1974, Soviet tanks—including the new and never before seen T-72 main battle tank—will be included.

The parade will feature 336 military vehicles, more than double the size of the parades in 1975 and last year.

No China Delegates

PEKING, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—China's parliament and government today sent a message to the Soviet parliament and government extending warm greetings on the 60th anniversary of the revolution but there were no greetings from the Chinese Communist party.

The message contained no indication that the acrimonious relations between the two Communist giants had eased. There has been no Chinese Communist party or governmental representation at the weeklong ceremonies in Moscow.

A-Plant Closings Demanded in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A group of nuclear energy experts, maintaining that a government document shows that vital reactor safety systems may fail when they are needed most, called yesterday for a virtual shutdown of the nation's atomic power plants until repairs are made.

Representatives of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a citizen group, said the shutdown should be ordered immediately for all reactors not critically needed in the electrical power grid. They cited an official memorandum in which safety defects were described.

They said the Nuclear Regulatory Commission also should draw plans for fixing critically needed reactors. NRC staff members rejected the demands.

Caracas Reservoirs Guarded by Troops

CARACAS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—National Guard troops yesterday guarded water supplies in the fourth day of a water shortage that cut supplies to two-thirds of the capitals 3 million residents and resulted in two deaths in riots.

Pipes in much of Caracas have been dry since Tuesday when lightning hit the Valles del Tuy pumping station causing a fire and electrical short circuits that knocked out four pumps.

Actors in Turkey Protest Censors

ISTANBUL, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—About 200 Turkish actors and actresses left Istanbul yesterday on a march to Ankara to protest new government censorship laws. Most of the 440-kilometer "march" will be covered by bus, however.

The protest is aimed at censorship in the theater, movies and other forms of popular entertainment.

The government said that the legislation was aimed at curbing entertainment that offended the moral standards of the predominantly Modern Turks.

Rejects 'Surrender' to Israel

Arafat Refuses to Withdraw Forces in Southern Lebanon

By Marvine Howe

SIDON, Lebanon, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat declared today that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces would not pull out of southern Lebanon because withdrawal meant surrender to Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization leader took this stand in an address at graduation exercises of 75 new Lebanese and Palestinian commando leaders here on the outskirts of this southern port city.

The ceremony, which was marked with martial music and pledges *to continue the struggle* "until victory," was clearly timed to coincide with a Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting in Damascus on the problem of southern Lebanon.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis held talks yesterday and today with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad over the breakdown in the cease-fire between the Israeli-supported rightists and the Palestinian-leftist coalition.

Shelling this weekend was the heaviesth since the cease-fire was *proclaimed on Sept. 26 and* resulted in at least three dead and several wounded. The Israelis and the Palesttinians accuse each other of the cease-fire violations, *which appeared aimed at exerting* pressure on the Damascus talks.

Tough Speech

It was generally believed that a settlement had been reached last July when the PLO agreed to turn over some of its border positions to the Lebanese Army and regroup its forces in the south.

However this agreement was not implemented because the Lebanese leftist National Movement demanded that the rightists also turn over their strongholds to the Lebanese Army—and the rightists refused.

The Palestinian leader's speech was tough and indicated no hope in Geneva peace talks. He denounced the U.S.-Israeli working paper for reconvening Geneva as part of "a conspiracy" to force the Arabs to surrender.

"This working paper will not *bring peace to the area* until Palestine becomes Arab again," Mr. Arafat emphasized.

This statement appeared to be a return to the Palestinians' old hard line calling for an Arab Palestine, which had been dropped in recent months for a Palestinian ministate on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Yassir Arafat

CIA Ex-Aides Raise Money To Help Helms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Former CIA director Richard Helms, who was fined $2,000 for not being truthful with a Senate committee, will be able to pay the debt with money collected in wastebaskets at a meeting of retired CIA employees.

The retired CIA workers, meeting after Mr. Helms was sentenced Friday, put two wastebaskets atop a piano and tossed in checks and money to pay the former agency chief's fine.

Mr. Helms, who appeared at the scheduled meeting at a suburban country club, got a standing ovation from the more than 400 former officers. Other CIA and retired employees also said they contributed for weeks to a defense fund to help defray Mr. Helms's legal costs.

Space Experts Now Ponder How to Knock Out Satellites

(Continued from Page 1)

come of an unprovoked attack in space is moot.

"The loss of more than one satellite to an attack would be viewed in either Moscow or Washington with considerable alarm," a source close to the CIA said. "It might take away one country's ability to police treaties like SALT and it could lead to a very cold resumption of the cold war, replete with space-gap theories and the like."

War in space is now one of the hottest topics in defense and intelligence circles. It is discussed behind closed doors in the White House, at the CIA and the Pentagon just about every week. Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, TRW and LTV all have big contracts to develop hunter-and-killer satellites.

The National Security Council has undertaken a study to define what U.S. policy on space war should be in the years ahead. Among the questions being asked are what would happen if the White House proposed a ban on killer satellites at the next round of SALT talks and what would happen if the White House went ahead with plans to develop a U.S. killer satellite?

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, State Department special adviser Marshall Shuman suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on killer satellites before the two superpowers perfect techniques to destroy satellites in space.

Two years ago the "blinding" of a U.S. early-warning satellite was attributed prematurely to laser light beamed at the satellite from the Soviet Union. Blame was later traced to fires that broke out along a natural-gas pipeline in Siberia, but the CIA is convinced the Soviet Union is two years away from testing laser light against spacecraft.

Lasers could be used against satellites in a variety of ways. One possible method would be a laser beam to nudge an orbiting satellite, causing it to start tumbling in space so that its antennas lose contact with earthbound receivers.

The Pentagon worries about the laser threat, because it is developing a laser weapon that can burn holes through the unprotected solar panels of an enemy satellite, destroying its power source. So seriously does the Pentagon take this threat that it has equipped three satellites with nuclear generators instead of the solar panels.

"There are those of us who worry more about false commands than any laser weapons," an intelligence source confided. "Lasers can't penetrate fog, cloud or rain. The right kind of radio signal can go through anything."

"There's talk of floating a cloud of aluminum particles around military satellites to form protective screens against lasers or false commands," an intelligence source said. Schemes like this may sound far out, but let's face it... we're dealing with possibilities that are a lot farther out than *aluminum smoke screens*.

There are now more than 1,000 satellites from all nations in orbit, as many as 200 of them military. The Pentagon now spends almost $3 billion a year in space and the CIA estimates that the Soviet Union spends four times the U.S. total in military space hardware and development.

Fresh arrivals will be rushed into space in the next five years. France and China have space programs, according to an expert, "that are overwhelmingly military." India has embarked on a program to develop satellites for spying, for navigation and communication, all within the military.

Australia, Great Britain and Canada also plan to orbit military satellites of some kind.

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Shah Contends Iran Can't Count on U.S. Defense Suppo

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States is obligated to come to our assistance if attacked by a Communist or Communist-inspired country. So it's up to the United States to decide whether it is going to live up to its obligations. We will certainly live up to ours.

Q—You don't think the United States would be tempted into an accommodation if Moscow made clear in such a scenario that Western oil supplies would not be affected?

A—Why do you think I try not to take any chances. We must be able to resist on our own—if only for the historical record. Where is the line where the United States will stand and fight? It is increasingly blurred. Is it based strictly on your own national interest or do standards still count for something, such as not accepting an independent country to be overrun?

Q—President Carter believes the world would be much safer with nuclear weapons totally eliminated. Strategic experts, however, *point out that that would leave* 174 Soviet divisions as opposed to 17 U.S. divisions. And make a major conventional war conceivable again. Isn't it the nuclear deterrent that prevents one superpower from going for the other's jugular?

A—Given the conventional strength figures, that's self-evident. War between superpowers is made impossible through parity, which includes nuclear parity, of course, unless there were conventional parity.

Q—One presidential review memorandum suggested that the United States must increase its strategic commitment to Iran and the Gulf area to protect the world's most important source of oil from foreign aggression. Would you favor the kind of exercise we conduct from time to time by airlifting a division to West Germany from its U.S. home base, and demonstrating that the same can be done in Iran?

A—A U.S. airborne brigade was once airlifted in from Germany in C-130s. But that was a long time ago and memories are short and people have forgotten. Such exercises are always useful. We are holding large-scale naval maneuvers in the Gulf and Sea of Oman in the next two weeks with the United States and other CENTO navies. But more important is policy-making and to make it known beyond a shadow of a doubt that your commitments will be honored.

Q—Russia has invaded Iran three times *this century* and if 'The Penkovsky Papers' [memoirs of Western spy Oleg Penkovsky, who was executed by the Soviet Union in May, 1963] are to be *believed they had contingency* plans to try it again as late as the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Are you concerned that U.S. political will could find itself *weakened in Congress* at a critical moment in the future?

A—You seem to have forgotten that you are still the only countervailing power in the world. So if Congress questions your role and commitments, we're all in deep trouble.

Q—Thirty-five thousand Americans are now in Iran, many of them connected with military training and fixed military installations. Wouldn't the United States automatically find itself involved if serious trouble came?

A—To the people who say they are hostages to an eventual aggressor, I say we have a bilateral *agreement that makes very clear* you must come to our aid anyway. But let me stress, in turn, that our own military preparedness—invariably criticized by some U.S. circles—might eventually deter all these dangers and avert the necessity of testing the solidity of your commitments.

Arms Purchases

Q—You are still frequently accused of having *La Folie des Grandeurs* in your arms purchases. With scheduled deliveries, you will have more hardware than either France, Britain or West Germany. Are you trying to achieve a sort of self-sufficiency come what may because of what you perceive to be U.S. unreliability [given the congressional factor] in the event of a real crisis crunch?

A—It's not only the U.S. unreliability factor as we witnessed in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and during the India-Pakistan wars. It's also UN impotency. We have settled our differences with Iraq but their military buildup continues apace. And I wonder how many of your editorial writers and congressmen realize that Iraq has more planes, tanks and guns than we do. Who would believe that they have ground-to-ground SCUD missiles and air-to-surface missiles with a standoff capability from Tu-22 bombers? But that's the story and we don't have that.

Q—It is now confirmed that the White House has ordered the State Department to supply FBI information to Castro on the activities of *rightist extremist* exile groups based in Florida. Is the United States supplying you with similar information on the activities of Iranian leftist extremist groups in the United States?

A—Nothing at all. And I know these activities are indeed going on from our own sources. Who are the masked men who appear at anti-Iranian demonstrations? Well, we now know for a fact that some are not even Iranians but Palestinian extremists mixed in with some of your own revolutionary types.

Q—Why do you think that [CIA] police and intelligence organizations like Savak in Iran or the KCIA in South Korea are constantly under attack, either for torture or bribing, while the Soviet KGB or Cuban DGI are virtually ignored?

A—That's a question I ask myself all the time and I would hope that you yourself could supply the answer. We have been attacked vehemently on all fronts, beginning with what we said and did on oil four years ago. You and the Europeans are now repeating word for word what we have been saying all along. Then we were attacked for our anti-subversive activities. Now West European countries are compelled to do the same thing. Most of Savak's activities have been directed against terrorism and urban guerrillas. We first denounced 14 years ago an unholy alliance between what we call the black reactionaries—some extremist religious people—and Communist revolutionaries. We said then it was a new form of Islamic Marxism. Now they openly declare that's Islamic Marxism and those supposedly religious leaders were just fronting for the revolutionaries.

Prisoner Release

Q—On your birthday Oct. 26 you ordered the release of 279 prisoners, including 131 held on "anti-security charges." That leaves how many political prisoners in jail and how many of them were urban guerrillas or terrorists?

A—Below 2,500, and over 50 per cent of them are self-avowed Marxist activists. Marxism is illegal in our country and Communism is outlawed.

Q—It is now established that there is a sort of "Terror International Inc." that coordinates and provides logistical help to terrorist groups the world over and which has links, according to my French intelligence sources, with the Cuban DGI and funding from the Libyan Secret Service. What do you know from your own sources and where, if anywhere, does the KGB fit into the picture?

A—My information is identical but nobody really knows for sure about the KGB. Through the DGI, however, there must be some kind of affiliation. At last people are beginning to wake up that this is one of the weapons being used today to destroy Western societies and further the Marxist cause.

Oil and Dollars

Q—Iran is paid in dollars for its oil and given the dollar's decline abroad [vs. the yen, deutsche mark and Swiss franc] in rather chaotic conditions in recent weeks, how do you think this will affect oil prices?

A—That depends on whether the dollar's decline continues. If it does, then obviously we will have to re-examine the whole question of payments. Inflation was already eroding our purchasing power—and now the dollar is declining on markets where we buy many of our essential supplies under long-term contracts. But we are tired of always taking the spotlight at OPEC meetings and being called hawks and causing suffering and misery to Western economies. They are in shambles not because of oil prices but because of lack of leadership and lack of political and economic and monetary integration in the Common Market. How can you Western countries continue to spend more than you produce? For how much longer?

Q—What kind of an increase will Iran be suggesting at the next OPEC meeting in Caracas Dec. 22 and do the Saudis agree with you this time round?

A—We will be spectators in Caracas. Anyone who wants to carry the ball can. We won't.

Q—President Carter's energy bill is increasingly being described by experts as a non-energy bill. How do you read it?

A—Clearly it is not enough. The way it has been clipped much more must be done to conserve energy and develop quickly alternate sources of energy before the oil dries up. It would be catastrophic for our civilization if substitutes could not be found in time. Consumption is greater than ever and you simply must wake up to what's going on. Everyone got excited by President Kennedy's man-on-the-moon-in-ten-years project and you did it. You need a similar program for new sources of energy.

Q—The LDC [Less-Developed Country] debt overhang is now approaching $250 billion. Sw Finland, the Netherlands Canada have begun canc debts [almost $1 billion w and most Third World leader lieve that eventually the in trialized world will have to ca almost everything. Where do stand?

A—The north-south dial has sort of petered out wi whimper, hardly the bang w hoped for. The Western wor so weak economically right that it certainly could not s the strain of canceling debts. How long they ca rolled over, I don't know. B there is no new deal for the L by the turn of the century, world will just blow up. Ten cent of the world's population be manipulating 90 per cen its wealth. Clearly unten What the West must unders is that it is not a question of distributing wealth—because would only tide us over fou five years—but creating sources of wealth and that's the United States and West rope and Japan are best equi to do. The multinational co rations have not always been sighted when they exploited resources of others but they have a key role to play in crea wealth for the LDCs.

Nuclear Capabilities

Q—Israel and South Africa known to have military nuc capabilities [South African P Minister John Vorster confir it to me 18 months ago], tho they both deny it. Unless world changes drastically, w are your own intentions in field?

A—So far non-nuclear. Aga whom should we have such w ons? My immediate neigh will try to manage and cope conventional weapons. As for U.S.S.R., it's utterly ridiculou arm yourself with two or t nuclear devices against all megatons.

Q—What do you fear most the years to come?

A—Growing terrorism. Per sive societies. Democracy coll ing through lack of law and or If things continue on their p ent track, the disintegration Western societies will occur sooner than you think under hammer blows of fascism Communism. Freedom is something that does not hav breaking point. And your enem would like you to reach that po

2. Your mother worries.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Hearst Kidnap Trial Set

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Urban guerrillas William and Emily Harris will stand trial June 5 on charges of kidnapping newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, a judge said today. Harris, 32, and his 30-year-old wife are members of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Illiteracy in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—About 230 million Indians over the age of 15 are illiterate, Education Minister Pratap Chandra Chunder has reported. His [illegible] set up a board to [illegible] literacy. [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

...nding to Critics

...entagon Claims SALT Pact ...ould Set U.S.-Soviet Balance

By Susanna McBee

...SHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP). ... Carter administration, ... been under severe at... congressional and other ... its efforts to get a ... arms agreement with ... Union, today launched ... salvo of its own. ... Defense Department an... nounced that a treaty along the lines of the one being negotiated would allow the United States to retain a roughly equal position in nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union.

They conceded, as they have in the past, that U.S. Minuteman intercontinental missiles would be vulnerable to a Soviet nuclear first strike before 1985, but they made these additional points:

• The Minutemen would be vulnerable regardless of whether there is a treaty resulting from the current Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

• The survival of the United States does not depend on the survivability of the Minutemen. The U.S. arsenal would still have sea-launched intercontinental missiles and, by 1980, would have Cruise missiles—pilotless aircraft designed to fly low enough to avoid radar detection.

Soviet Concessions

Responding to criticisms, chiefly those of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and former Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze that U.S. negotiators are making too many concessions to the Soviet Union, a Pentagon official listed what he said were Soviet concessions:

• They have agreed to limit the number of their land-based missiles with multiple warheads to 820. The Russians otherwise could exceed that number; the U.S. force is fixed at 550.

• The Russians have agreed to an equal number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, which are bombers and intercontinental missile launchers. The agreed-upon number will be between 2,150 and 2,250. The Soviet Union is now said to have about 2,500; the United States about 2,100.

• The Russians have agreed to some limits on their new Backfire bombers. The official would not detail the limits, but the Soviet Union reportedly has agreed not to raise the Backfire's production rate, now said to be two a month, and not to deploy the bombers in a way threatening to the United States.

• The Russians have agreed that U.S. deployment of up to 120 bombers armed with Cruise missiles would not count against a ceiling of 1,320 on all weapons with multiple warheads.

• They have agreed that missiles, such as the powerful SS-18s, that have been tested with multiple warheads shall be counted as VIRVs (multiple independent re-entry vehicles) regardless of whether every missile of the same type actually carries more than one warhead.

'Payload' Capability

The Pentagon official concluded that under the proposed SALT agreement the United States could have as much capability as the Soviet Union to propel tons of nuclear "payload" to the opposite side, as much ability to "kill" missile silos an das much overall deterrent capability.

Another high administration official, in a background briefing Friday, said that a SALT treaty would "give us greater security than no agreement would or if we had gone with the Vladivostok terms." He was referring to an accord reached by former President Gerald Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that set an overall limit of 2,400 on each side's strategic missiles and bombers.

The administration has recently been under increasing attack over its SALT posture, and key officials admit that a treaty submitted to the Senate in the near future may have trouble getting the required two-thirds' approval.

The provocation for last week's flurry of background sessions—meetings where officials allow use of what they say without direct attribution—was a news conference called by Mr. Nitze, who was a SALT negotiator from 1969 to 1974. Mr. Nitze, who has become a leading critic of current SALT policy, charged that by 1985 the arms agreement would give the Russians a 10-to-1 advantage in land based intercontinental missiles that could knock out silos promptly, and near equality in heavy bombers.

Mr. Nitze also said that, with the Soviet advantage in throw-weight (the ability to propel nuclear payload) and with improved accuracy, its intercontinental missiles could destroy about 90 per cent of U.S. Minuteman silos in a nuclear attack.

While admitting that the Minuteman system would be vulnerable, Pentagon officials disputed Mr. Nitze's conclusion that up to 90 per cent of the silos would be wiped out. They said that a Soviet planner could not be sure that a Soviet attack would get a U.S. missile as well as a silo.

As the nuclear debate escalated, some administration officials were angry over Mr. Nitze's release of what one said were "quite accurate" details of the current negotiating positions.

...rter Says ...oul Blocks ...ribe Probe

...Is Now Po... ...k Out Safe...

By Richard Halloran

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT). ... President Carter accused ... Korea of impeding justice ... United States, informed ... on Capitol Hill disclosed ...day that the House Ethics ...ittee had winnowed its list ...pects in the Korean inves... ...n to about 50 current con... ...men.

...addition, congressional and ...ustic sources said, the com..., after a long dispute with ...uth Korean Embassy, has ... an agreement under ... its investigators are being ...access to embassy bank ...

...dent Carter, in a report ...ed under Foreign Aid regu..., reiterated the Justice De...ment's contention that "truth...stimony" by Tongsun Park, ...allegedly was Seoul's princi...political agent here, is "es...to the full investigation ...successful prosecution of fi...ials by U.S. officials."

...President recited the ad...ration's efforts to obtain ...stimony from Mr. Park, a ...e in Seoul from an indict... for conspiracy and bribery ...Those efforts included Mr. ...s message in August to ...nt Park Chung Hee of ... Korea, expressing "grave ...e" over the lack of co...on by the Seoul govern... and Secretary of State ...Vance's expression of ...disappointment" to For...inister Park Tong Jin a ...later.

...s message yesterday, Mr. ...said: "The Korean govern... failure to persuade Mr. ...in return to the United ...was not the response ex... of a close ally. His absence ...peding the course of jus... the United States."

...Carter also referred to the ...al, made known earlier by ...State Department, that the ...ment would seek dismissal ... charges against Tongsun ...re returned to the United ...and testified truthfully.

...May Revise ...ter's Plans ...World Tour

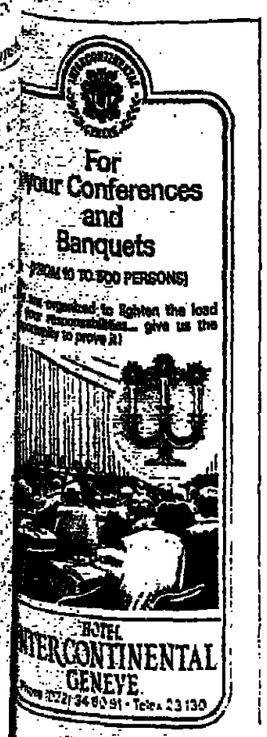
...SHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP). ... Carter administration is ... for ways to restructure ...nt Carter's nine-nation ...apparently postponed be... of Congress's delay in ...ting work on the energy ...

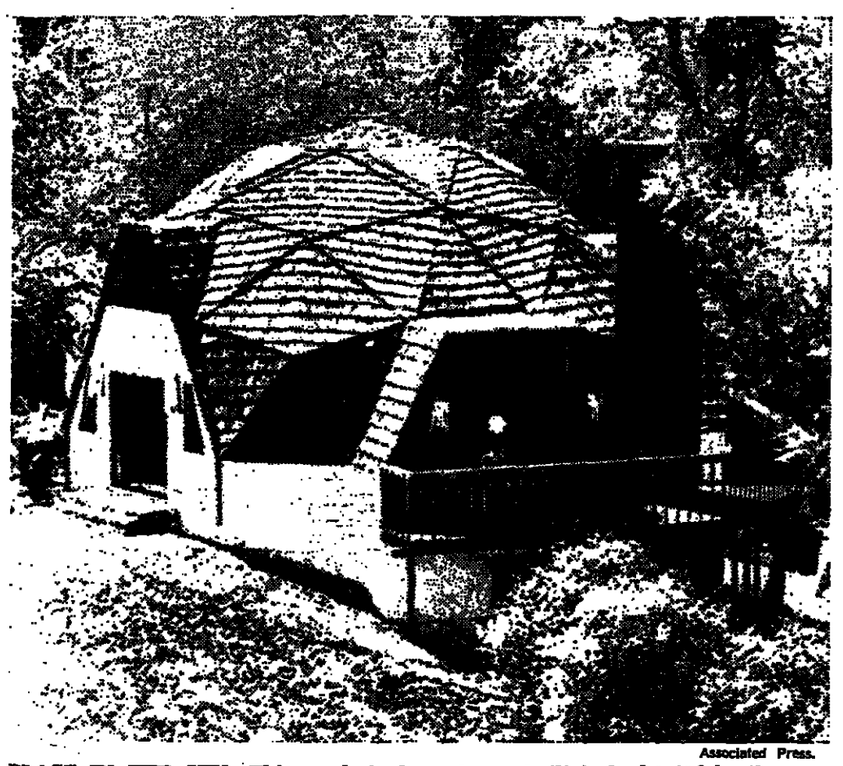
...gn governments are being ...ed Mr. Carter has decided ...pone the journey. White ... confirmation of the post...ent was delayed until the ... of Venezuela, Brazil, ..., Saudi Arabia, India, ...France, Poland and Bel... were notified.

White House reportedly ...dering several new possi... including two separate ... a trip similar to that ...ally planned, beginning ...Congress finishes its work, ...d of mid-December; or a ... trip beginning in Europe, ...than in Latin America.

...ials in France and India ...that letters have been re... notifying those govern... that Mr. Carter's planned ...are off.

...ite House Press Secretary ...Powell said on Friday that ...Carter's decision would be ...ade this week, and there ...indications that he would ...that announcement during ...levised address scheduled for ...day.





Associated Press.

PLACE IN THE SUN—This geodesic-dome home, built to be heated by the sun, reportedly is 15 to 25 per cent cheaper to build and 30 to 50 per cent cheaper to heat. A model of the home is featured in an energy fair in Anaheim, Calif. Slogan of the show is "Let Sol Do It" and emphasis is on solar energy.

Key Ugandan Export

U.S. Coffee Purchases Helping Amin Regime

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—U.S. coffee companies paid an estimated $150 million in the first six months of this year for Ugandan coffee, the commodity that provides that country with its principal source of foreign revenue.

Coffee, which accounts for 93 per cent of Uganda's export earnings, is considered one of the main economic underpinnings of President Idi Amin's regime, along with lavish economic and military aid from some Arab and Socialist countries.

The United States buys about one-third of Uganda's coffee exports. Most of the rest goes to Europe along somewhat shadowy routes. The value of Ugandan coffee entering the United States last year was $112 million, according to U.S. customs records. This year, with coffee scarce and expensive all over the world, Ugandan imports have been larger in value and volume.

Almost all the major U.S. coffee manufacturers use Ugandan coffee.

Rep. Donald Pease, D-Ohio, has introduced a bill to outlaw release of Ugandan coffee from customs service warehouses.

Administration officials said that the government is reluctant to adopt such a unilateral embargo now, however. At the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in March, the United States supported a Canadian and British call for a public debate about rights violations in Uganda. But the move was defeated.

However, the foreign aid money authorization enacted this year forbids direct U.S. economic aid to Uganda and six other countries.

Rep. Pease said last week that coffee is "vital in Amin's ability to maintain himself in power. The fact that U.S. companies are purchasing it in large quantities makes it possible for that floundering economy to stay afloat."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture told Rep. Pease's office that an embargo on Ugandan coffee might cause some temporary dislocations in domestic coffee markets. Slightly under 5 per cent of U.S. coffee comes from Uganda. The department added that the effect of an import curtailment "would most likely not be very great."

Coffee trade sources in New York said, however, that prices here might be affected because of the tight market. Uganda is one of the main sources of the robusta-type coffee used in roast coffees. Angola, which produces a similar kind of robusta, has not fully recovered from the 1976 civil war, and poor weather cut coffee output in the Ivory Coast by 30 per cent. Port congestion in coffee-rich Colombia is another problem.

Ugandan coffee is so much in demand that some truckloads have been hijacked en route to the Kenyan port of Mombasa. Smuggling is a major problem for the Amin regime and large amounts leave the country illegally because growers believe that the state coffee marketing monopoly underpays them.

So crucial are the coffee earnings to the Ugandan regime that an air shuttle has been transporting bags of coffee to the port of Djibouti twice weekly. Some shuttle flights have also been landing in Libreville, Gabon, on the Atlantic coast of Africa.

U.S. Drops Plan To Expel Haitians Without Hearing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The U.S. government has abandoned a four-year effort to deport about 900 Haitian refugees without allowing them full hearings on their claims that they would face political persecution if they returned to Haiti.

The Justice Department disclosed the decision in a brief filed in the Supreme Court in a case involving 147 of the refugees who fled to the United States in small boats in 1972 and 1973.

Solicitor-general Wade McCree jr., told the court that Leonel Castillo, the new commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is changing INS procedures to give each such refugee the relief he seeks: A hearing before an immigration judge on his claim for asylum.

The 147 refugees requested asylum in interviews with the immigration officers who took them into custody when they arrived. No formal records were kept of the interviews and no lawyers attended.

Interview summaries went to the State Department's Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, which held that the refugees did not face a "clear probability" of persecution and swiftly recommended denial of their asylum applications.

Report Attacks Misuse of U.S. Military Planes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—High-ranking military and civilian officials systematically misuse military aircraft and have kept some Air Force pilots so busy ferrying generals they had no time for required combat training, Pentagon auditors said yesterday.

The Defense Audit Service report said that the officials use military planes for personal trips or for low-priority missions at an annual cost of at least $52.3 million.

The report was made public by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who cited it as an example of flagrant waste.

The secretary of defense last year ordered that the military's "special air mission" aircraft be used only for official business and only when commercial transportation was not available. But Clement Roy, deputy director of the audit service, said military aircraft continued to be improperly used.

Charges Against Sturgis Dropped

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Charges that convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis threatened a witness to prevent her from appearing before the House Select Committee on Assassinations were dismissed last week for lack of proof.

Prosecutors said that tape recordings and documents submitted by Marita Lorenz were found "to contain no threat." Miss Lorenz, a former CIA informant who reportedly attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro, had accused Sturgis of threatening her to prevent her from testifying before the assassinations committee.

O'Neill Clear of Link To Korean Scandal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The House Ethics Committee has cleared Speaker Thomas O'Neill of allegations that he allowed South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, a key figure in a bribery probe, to pay the rent of his apartment.

Following a press report that Mr. Park had paid the rent, Rep. O'Neill submitted his rent checks to the Ethics Committee, which today released a letter saying there was no evidence indicating that rent payments had been made by anyone other than Rep. O'Neill, D-Mass., and Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., with whom he shared the apartment.

Rights Group Says Iraq Detains Kurds

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Iraq is holding at least 400 Kurds in its prisons, including elderly persons, women and children—according to Amnesty International.

In a letter to Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr the London-based human rights group [illegible] the Kurds [illegible]

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

To Pay $1.5 Million to 2,600 Women

Reader's Digest Settles Sex-Bias Suit

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—In one of the biggest settlements of a sex-discrimination lawsuit, the Reader's Digest has agreed to pay more than $1.5 million to 2,600 former and current women employees.

While not acknowledging that there had been any discrimination practices, the magazine said it had agreed to settle to avoid lengthy litigation on the suit, which was brought in 1973 by eight women employees.

Under the agreement, the 2,600 women will share $1.375 million in back pay and $200,000 will go into immediate salary increases for 142 currently employed women. Each woman will receive between $500 and $1,000.

The company also has agreed to give women more top editorial jobs, not only on the magazine, but also in Reader's Digest book operations.

The agreement, which was signed by Judge Marvin Frankel in U.S. District Court for the Southern District, involves the Reader's Digest Association and two affiliated companies, Reader's Digest Services and Reader's Digest Sales and Services.

January Hearing Set

To be eligible for the settlement pay, women must have been employed by the Reader's Digest since July 21, 1971, and have worked there at least two years. They will be notified of the settlement and will have until Dec. 30 to file protests. A hearing has been set for Jan. 10.

The management declined to comment on the agreement but said it represented an "amicable compromise among all parties."

Harriet Raab, one of the lawyers representing the women who brought the class-action suit, said: "We are just delighted and we think this does very well for everyone at the Digest."

Mrs. Raab noted that at one point the judge had said that any woman who wanted to drop out of the suit could do so. She said that about half the women who were eligible had asked to be disassociated from the suit, but that when the settlement was reached the women who were still involved decided the money should be shared by everyone eligible, including those who had not wanted to take part.

Earlier this year, the National Broadcasting Company settled a similar sex-discrimination suit for $2 million. That settlement, which also covered 2,600 past and present employees, gave cash payments estimated at $500 to $1,000 to each employee, as well as salary adjustments.

Lockheed, Strikers To Return to Talks

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP).—Lockheed Corp. and the union representing 19,000 striking workers agreed today to resume bargaining for the first time since Oct. 5.

Talks between the company and the International Association of Machinists are to resume Thursday. The union is seeking a 17-per-cent increase over three years, while the company is offering 9.5 per cent. The average hourly wage is now $7.32.

Senate Votes to Repeal Law On Medical-School Transfers

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The Senate voted late Friday night to repeal a controversial law taht requires U.S. medical schools to admit U.S. students transferring from foreign medical schools or face a cutoff of federal funds.

Thirty-six of 116 U.S. medical schools have declared they would forfeit t hefederal grants—which amount to $500,000 or more annually for many schools—rather than comply with last year's law, which would go into effect next September.

Yale, Harvard, Stanford and Johns Hopkins have jointly planned to sue the government, challenging the law's constitutionality on the basis that it violates their academic freedom to choose students.

The provision in last year's Health Manpower Act requires U.S. medical schools to accept as third-year transfer students those Americans who have completed two years at foreign medical schools and are designated eligible by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The law prohibits medical schools from applying their own standards for admission. Transfer students must pass Part One of the examination of the National Board of Medical Examiners to be eligible for admission, but medical schools protest that this standard test is too minimal to be an adequate screening device.

"This Senate action is terrific news and a vote for academic freedom. The Senate at least recognizes it's a mistake for the government to try to tamper with the admissions process," said Richard Ross, dean of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Carter Attempts To Cut Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—President Carter has asked the heads of government departments and agencies to report by early next month what steps they are taking to deal with the public's problems and complaints.

In a memorandum to officials, Mr. Carter said he "would like to report to the public and the Congress as soon as possible" on steps being taken to remedy complaints of governmental inefficiency, indifference and lethargy.

The White House has made public the results of a survey of senators and representatives on what agencies and programs cause citizens the most frustration, confusion and ill-treatment. The agencies include the Office of Workers' Compensation, Social Security and the Internal Revenue Service.

5 Die in U.S. Air Crash

FORT RILEY, Kan., Nov. 6 (UPI).—A military plane crashed yesterday in eastern Kansas, killing all five soldiers aboard.

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Resistance Is Seen Going 'Underground'

Soweto Sullen, Silent After White Crackdown

By John Darnton

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Soweto, the township that spawned a political awakening among many South African blacks 16 months ago, is frustrated, sullen and restive, but strangely silent.

In the two weeks since the government cracked down on dissenters and turned a defiant face to Western powers that it said were encouraging agitators here, there has been little discernible reaction by the black community.

A week ago, for instance, as the United Nations was preparing to take up the question of an arms embargo against South Africa, the minister of Bantu administration, M. C. Botha, announced that rents would go up in Soweto as of Dec. 1. In some cases the increases, phased in over seven months, will amount to 80 per cent.

Six months ago such increases were deferred when their announcement drew thousands of young demonstrators into the streets in a clash with riot policemen. This time, at least so far, there has been no protest.

Government officials read the calm as a vindication of the hard line taken on Oct. 19, when it banned 18 organizations fighting for black rights and arrested more than 50 black leaders. With the leaders behind bars, according to this view, most blacks are able to get on with the business of making a living.

White liberals, of whom there are not very many, explain the reaction by saying that the blacks have lost their spokesmen and so have no one to voice their grievances.

Black's Explanation

The blacks have a different explanation.

"Of course we were stunned," said a reporter for the World, the black-edited newspaper closed down by the government. "It's more difficult to organize openly and some people are lying low."

"But the real point is that the struggle has moved into a different stage. It has gone underground—it had already gone underground. The government only speeded it along," he said.

"We've passed the point where it makes any sense for teen-agers to run in front of the guns every time the white man does something oppressive. We're more sophisticated and more serious."

That black nationalists have taken the struggle underground is heard frequently, but exactly what that means is unclear. Undoubtedly there is covert organizing going on—since open activity on behalf of banned organizations is illegal—but whether there are cells of activists plotting violent tactics to bring down apartheid is not known.

Another black nationalist, a man who has spent several years as a political prisoner and who was recently released from a brief detention, saw the government's move as a godsend.

"It expedites our march to freedom," he said. "It could not have come at a more propitious time. The people were being lulled into a false sense of security. In any struggle you have doubting Thomases. Now they have had their doubts expelled."

"The days of throwing our hands up in the air are over," he continued. "People are not going to just demonstrate, just jump up and say end the pass laws. It's gone too far. We're not interested in half a loaf anymore. We want the whole loaf."

Observers of the racial situation in South Africa note that the cycle of government action and black reaction is not easily predictable. Unrest to commemorate the anniversary of the uprising in Soweto, for instance, did not occur on June 16, as widely expected, but during the days that followed. For blacks, whose power rests only in numbers, exercising caution in the face of firearms is not unreasonable.

Still, few observers believe that the government's stern measures will prove as effective as they did in 1960, when the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress were banned, ushering in five years of relative peace. The growth of the "black consciousness" movement, with its appeal to black pride reminiscent of the U.S. civil rights movement, has been too strong for that.

Giving the resentment that has built up during the last two months—from the death in police custody of Stephen Biko, the country's foremost black leader, from the arrests and bannings, and from the rent increases—an outbreak could come at any time.

The school boycott in Soweto began in May to protest inferior standards of black education, and now virtually the entire school-age population, 180,000 students, is not attending classes. The strike is now spreading to other townships.

It is the only effective instance to date of an anti-collaboration campaign, enforced largely by students, whose ultimate goal is the withdrawal of black labor from all sectors of national life. The campaign has not been successful outside the townships, in the white areas where most of the blacks work.

Smith, Carver Fail to Agree At Talks on U.S.-U.K. Plan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today met Lord Carver, the British representative to whom he is scheduled to surrender power before majority rule under the terms of the U.S.-British settlement proposal but they failed to agree on the military and constitutional aspects of the plan.

Mr. Smith said in a statement that both sides agreed that a settlement and cease-fire were desirable.

"But most, if not all, of the highly complicated questions of how this is to be achieved remain unresolved," he said. "In this respect there is no measure of agreement. Nor is there any agreement on the final form that the future constitution should take. Furthermore, no progress has been made on the future role and composition of the security forces."

Before leaving for Botswana, Lord Carver admitted that a gulf remained between Rhodesian leaders and black nationalists over the fundamental provisions of the U.S.-British plan.

But Lord Carver said that he expected to hold more talks with all parties after reporting to British Foreign Secretary David Owen. "I'm certainly not going home discouraged," he said. Lord Carver came here five days ago.

Also taking part in his meeting with Mr. Smith were Indian Lt. Gen. Prem Chand, the United Nations special representative for Rhodesia, and the U.S. ambassador to Zambia, Stephen Low, who is acting as liaison between Lord Carver and Washington.

Asked if his and Mr. Smith's viewpoints were any closer after the meeting, Lord Carver replied: "No, but I think we understand ourselves a good deal better."

Reviews Talks

Lord Carver, who has made no comments on his meetings with Rhodesian officials, said: "I will try and break this grim, humorless, Trappist silence which you've accused me of." He reviewed a week that included talks in Dar es Salaam with the leaders of the Patriotic Front, which controls most black Rhodesian guerrillas, and encounters here with Rhodesia-based nationalists and military and government leaders.

He reported "a wide measure of disagreemnt" between the parties on the armed forces of the future Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

The U.S.-British plan provides for the creation of a "Zimbabwe national army" that "will be based on the liberation forces" but "will also include acceptable elements of the Rhodesian forces."

Principles Unaccepted

Asked if the Rhodesians were happier now than when Mr. Owen unveiled the proposal in September, Lord Carver said:

"I think that I've been able to remove a considerable number of misunderstandings, distortions of what was in mind. I wouldn't say that they've in any way accepted the principles of what Dr. Owen said in his press statement here in that respect."

Lord Carver also cited "differences of opinion" on how much power he should wield during a transitional period.

"All seem to want that there should be some control," Lord Carver said. But he indicated that each side wants to be at the controls.

"This is a matter which we are considering," Lord Carver said. But he said that it would be "very difficult" to organize free elections "unless the transitional regime has its hands totally free."

2 Turks Assassinated

ANKARA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Gunmen have killed two rightist politicians in Ankara and Gaziantep, bringing the death toll in Turkey's political violence this year to more than 180. Both victims were members of the rightist Nationalist Movement party.

Taiwan Accuses Three Of Mailing Threats

TAIPEI, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Taiwan authorities announced yesterday the arrest of three persons for sending threatening letters to foreign investors in Taiwan and engaging in other subversive activities for an underground Communist organization know as the People's Liberation Front.

Taiwan is increasingly concerned about Chinese Communist infiltration. Communist propaganda leaflets reportedly have been found in recent months in many places, including college campuses, on main streets and at the library of the U.S. Information Agency in Taipei.

Associated Press.

NO HITTING BELOW THE POUCH—Actor Elliott Gould leads with a left and Matilda the Kangaroo expertly slips the punch during rehearsals in New York for a film starring, oddly, a boxing kangaroo.

Suarez Sees Spain, Portugal, Greece Strengthening EEC

By William Drozdiak

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (WP).—Winding up a tour of European capitals to seek support for Spain's entry into the Common Market, Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez declared yesterday that Spain should join Greece and Portugal as new members in a 12-nation European Economic Community by 1981.

Speaking after a two-day visit to Common Market headquarters here, Mr. Suarez said that, while enlargement posed some economic obstacles, Europe "would be strengthened and its role in the world greatly enhanced" once the three nascent democracies entered the EEC.

Despite the optimistic tone struck by Mr. Suarez and the soothing words of solidarity he heard during trips to EEC capitals in recent months, most member countries harbor deep misgivings about the consequences of enlarging the community.

All EEC governments claim it is a moral duty to accept Spain, Greece and Portugal as full-fledged members, but they disagree over the manner in which the Common Market should incorporate the three.

Farm Lobbies

The powerful farm lobbies in France and Italy fear competition from Spanish products and vow they will fight any concessions. West Germany is worried about hordes of migrant workers arriving from southern Europe and aggravating its employment troubles. Belgium and the Netherlands believe drastic reforms of EEC institutions and voting procedures must take place or the community will collapse under the strains of enlargement.

Only Britain has supported EEC expansion. Prime Minister James Callaghan said recently that it would compel the Common Market to bury all pretensions of eventual unity, a cynical perspective that drew bitter attacks from West Germany and the Benelux countries.

During his talks in recent months with European leaders, Mr. Suarez sought to dispel the rampant fears that enlargement would weaken the fabric of the community.

"Spain is willing to work for widespread reform of European agriculture, as well as help the Common Market improve its decision-making structure," he said. "Spain's membership will, in the end, strengthen the European community."

Labor Circulation

Addressing the problems posed by the EEC policy of free circulation of labor, Mr. Suarez said that "our aim is not to export labor but to keep our workers in Spain." But he added that Spaniards who leave for jobs in other parts of the Common Market "must have the same rights as other workers."

While rejecting the notion of a preparatory phase, in which EEC aid would help prepare the Spanish economy for the stiff competition it would face upon full entry into the Common Market, Mr. Suarez acknowledged that a "post-entry transition" would be necessary.

He said he favored an adjustment period "similar to the one Britain has had since it joined the community four years ago."

Mr. Suarez said he expected negotiations "by late 1978" and that they could be wrapped up two years later, permitting Spain to sign the membership treaty by 1981.

Italy Publishes Draft of New Vatican Treaty

ROME, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Italy will move closer to a formal separation of church and state under proposals published yesterday for a new concordat governing relations with the Vatican.

The draft of the new treaty, which has to be approved by parliament, says that Roman Catholicism no longer will be the state religion in Italy. It was approved by three Vatican and three government negotiators.

Civil and church marriages also will have equal status under the new treaty, which will replace the 1929 Lateran agreement between Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius XI.

The agreement could set the pattern for revision of concordats in Spain and other predominantly Catholic nations. In effect, it brings relations between Italy and the Vatican into line with modern legislation.

Divorce, for example, was implicitly forbidden under the 1929 agreement but was written into Italian statute books in 1970 despite vigorous church opposition.

U.S. Fails to Find A-Theft by Israel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Three U.S. government investigations during the last 11 years failed to uncover evidence that bomb-grade uranium from a U.S. company was smuggled to Israel, according to newly released documents.

The three investigations focused on the loss of 206 pounds of uranium from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp. in Apollo, Pa., in the early 1960s and suspicions that the nuclear fuel was shipped to Israel.

Much of the suspicion centered on Zalman Shapiro, the plant's owner, who had "very close ties with Israel," the FBI said. However, the FBI concluded in its most recent probe begun last year that Mr. Shapiro could not be prosecuted "because there is no evidence of any crime." In the initial investigation, conducted by the defunct Atomic Energy Commission, the investigators reached a similar conclusion.

New Zealand Chief To Start U.S. Trip

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon will leave Auckland tomorrow for a three-week visit to the United States and his first meeting with President Carter.

Mr. Muldoon said the major topics he would raise with the President were trade relations between the two countries and the impact of changes in the South Pacific on U.S. policy.

Arrives With 2 Others

Soviet Exile, in Vienna, Urg More West Rights Pressure

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Tatyana Khodorovich, one of the most prominent Soviet dissidents to be exiled to the West, said today on arrival here from Moscow that Western pressure was the only way to improve human rights in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Khodorovich, 55, who had administered a fund to help jailed Soviet dissidents, arrived from Moscow after being warned by the KGB, the Soviet secret police, that she would be prosecuted unless she emigrated to the West.

She said that Western efforts at the current East-West security conference in Belgrade could obtain small but important concessions from the Kremlin. "Millions of people in the Soviet Union have their hopes pinned to Belgrade as a means of bringing about real change," she said.

The fund she administered was set up in 1974 by exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and financed by royalties from his books. Mrs. Khodorovich said it would now be run by her brother, Sergei, and Irena Ginsburg, the wife of jailed dissident Alexander Ginsburg.

2 Others Arrive

Mrs. Khodorovich, a widow, arrived here with three of her four children. On the same flight were lawyer Dina Kaminskaya, who has defended dissidents at trials, and writer Mark Popovsky. Both were emigrating.

Mrs. Kodorovich, a linguist, said that Soviet authorities did not tell her what charges she risked facing if she had stayed.

Other trustees of the Solzhenitsyn fund, administered by Mr. Ginsburg until his arrest in February, have either been exiled within the Soviet Union or have emigrated.

Exiled mathematician Leonid Plyushch greeted the family at Vienna airport and offered to take them to his Paris home. Mrs. Khodorovich said she wanted to live in France.

Mr. Popovsky said he had been forced to leave the Soviet Union after trying to set up a news service in June to provide information to the Western about the treatment of dissidents.

Mrs. Kaminskaya said many lawyers who had defe dissidents had their ca shattered by losing the rig practice. Mr. Popovsky sai wanted to go to Israel; Kaminskaya hopes to setti the United States.

Poland Bars Passport

WARSAW, Nov. 6 (UP Polish authorities have refus issue a passport for a le member of the Committee Social Self-Defense, dissi sources said yesterday.

The sources said that Josef Lipski, 52, a lit critic, wanted to travel to Eng to undergo heart surgery. prominent Polish surgeon ad Mr. Lipski to undergo surgery but nobody would form the operation in Po the sources said.

U.K. Military Jet Sought by China, Top Official Says

PEKING, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—China wants to buy Britain's Hawker Harrier vertical-takeoff jet fighter, Vice-Premier Wang Chen was quoted as having told a delegation of British businessmen here.

Delegation sources said Mr. Wang, who deals with economic affairs, said "we intend to acquire the Harrier." He did not elaborate, but he told the delegation Friday he had seen a Japanese film of the warplane on Thursday night.

The statement, which took the businessmen by surprise, came in the midst of what the Chinese news agency described as "a friendly conversation."

The close-support plane, which aviation experts believe would be a logical choice for the defense of China's border with the Soviet Union, is in service with the British forces and the U.S. Marine Corps.

U.S. Aides Skeptical

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—U.S. officials said today they were skeptical of reports that China intends to purchase the Harrier, which would be its first major weapons purchase from the West.

They doubted that the purchase of the sophisticated aircraft would be high on China's military priority list, and they questioned whether Mr. Wang would be the official to make such a statement.

Algeria Starts Anti-French Push

ALGIERS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Algeria began a series of public meetings during the weekend denouncing "French military intervention," the first organized anti-French demonstrations since Algria won independence from France in 1962.

The ruling National Liberation Front party scheduled 37 meetings at from the weekend until Nov. 17. France sent 250 paratroopers to Senegal on Oct. 26, possibly rescue eight French Nationals believed held in Mauritania by members of the Polisario Front, a Saharan guerrilla group backed by Algeria and Libya. The front based in Algires, has been fighting for two years for independence for Western Sahara from Morocco and Mauritania.

Diplomatic attempts to free hostages continued. French envoy Claude Chayat conferred in Algiers with Polisario Front officials. So far, the front has not admitted to detaining the eight.

Israel Frees Cleric Jailed In Arms Cas

By William E. Farre

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (NY In response to a request by Paul VI, the Israeli govern tonight commuted the sen of the Most Rev. Hilarion pucci, the Greek Catholic bishop of Jerusalem, who serving a 12-year term for s gling arms into the Israeli-o pied West Bank for Palest guerrillas.

The archbishop was take Ben-Gurion Airport, where was deported on an Alitalia mercial flight to Rome.

Officials here said that called for the archbishop had been on a hunger strik be hospitalized in Rome and reassigned to a monaster South America, probably A Archbishop Capucci was spi leader of about 4,500 Greek olics, most of them Arab in Jerusalem, the West Ban central Israel. His title, rescinded by the Vatican, Melchite patriarchal vica Jerusalem.

The Melchites ackn primacy of the Pope on of faith but differ with man Catholic Church on of liturgy and clerical di

Diplomatic Privileg

The Syrian-born archbis had sufficient clerical st allow him numerous dip privileges, including permis drive from Lebanon to without inspection.

A man with a reputati an affinity for the good li archbishop was arrested Israelis on Aug. 18, 1974. S officials found four Russian two pistols, bullets, grenade other explosives in the bishop's Mercedes sedan.

After he was sentenced to on, the archbishop's nam frequently included on li prisoners whose release wa manded by a variety of tinian groups involved in te acts. He served about three of his term.

The Pope's letter, dated O expressed concern over the bishop's health and asked f release on humanitarian gro

Pope Commemorat 7 Cardinals at Rite

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 6 —Pope Paul VI presided y day at over a memorial s for seven cardinals who di the last year.

The dead are Jose da Nunes and Manuel Gon Cerejeira of Portugal Fran Roberti and Dino Staffa of Emile Biayenda of the C William Conway of Ireland Norman Thomas Gilroy of tralia.

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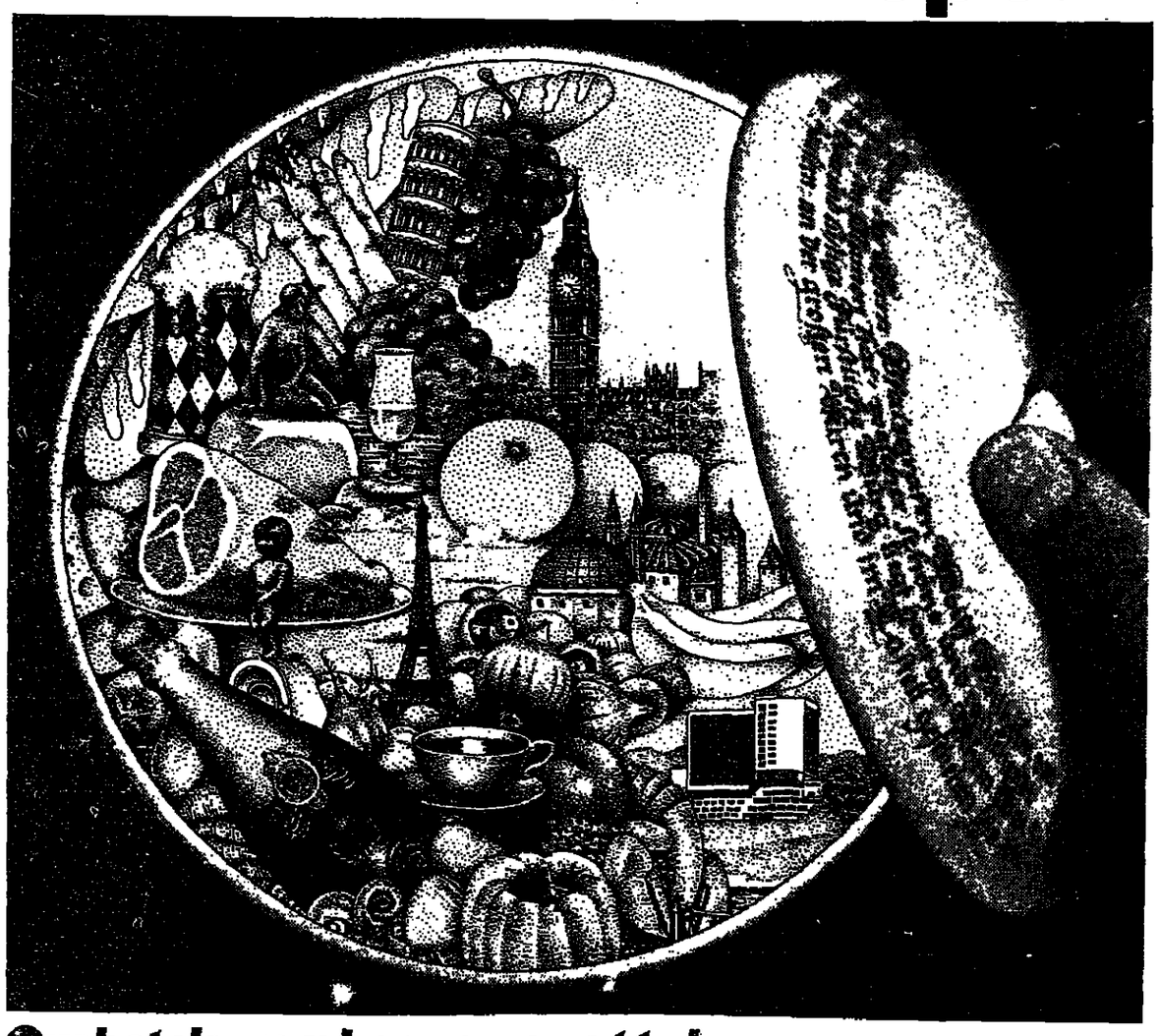

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d Royal Canadians

...y Lombardo Is Dead at 75; ...op Bandleader for 50 Years

BOSTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—...dleader Guy Lombardo, 75, ...t for providing almost a ...century of New Year's Eve ...rations with "the sweetest ...this side of heaven," died ...last night at a hospital.

Lombardo was admitted to ...hospital on Oct. 27. He had ...gone open-heart surgery in ...ember. Doctors said his ...th was caused by respiratory ...ey and heart failure.

Lombardo became one of ...most popular orchestra lead... the history of U.S. dance ... Beginning in 1929, he ...his Royal Canadians were ...ester fixture in the Roose... Hotel Grill in New York. ...re than 100 million of his ...recordings were sold, and ...s listened over the radio ...television to his offer... decades. His New Year's ...broadcasts, first on radio ...then on television, made ...a national institution.

Disdained by Some

...cause his music was con... mildly mellow and contained ...of the jazz idiom, it was ...ined by some. Mr. Lom...'s response was indiffer... Summing up the reason ...s enduring success, he said: ...re giving the public what ...want. We don't force bad ...on them. We play music ...like to hum while they're ...ing. Any time a band has ...following, any time it ...a distinctive quality, some ...other musicians call it ...What's bad about that? ...doesn't have to start ...until the customers ...in.

...as popular music evolved ...derwent vogues—from ...ttz to swing to boogie- ...e to be-bop to rock—Mr. ...mbo was able to say: ...lose 'em in the teens often- ...but we catch 'em again ...on."

...those terms, it was espe...fitting that his theme song ...Auld Lang Syne."

A Saxophone Lead

...Overriding element of the ...mbo style was its singabil... "In our band," Mr. Lom... said, "the drums are prac... never heard. The lead ...ment is the saxophone or ...s and the drums follow ...instead of the other way ... If we play 'Stardust' ...ake Gets in Your Eyes,' ...no doubt about it—that's ...

...Royal Canadians intro... ...more than 300 songs, many ...ich became hits. Among ...were "Give Me a Little ...Kiss, Will Ya, Huh?" "Boo Hoo," "Little White Lies," "You're Driving Me Crazy," "Easter Parade" and "Snuggle on Your Shoulder."

Many of the hits were written by Mr. Lombardo's brother, Carmen. Indeed, the band was for many years a family affair. In addition to Carmen, there were brothers Lebert and Victor, sister Rosemarie and brother-in-law Ken Garner. Eight of the original nine Royal Canadians were with the band on its 25th anniversary in 1949, by which time it had expanded to 16 pieces. And six of the original members were still with it in 1968.

Born in Canada

The eldest son of musically inclined parents of Italian descent, he was born Caetano Albert Lombardo in London, Ontario, on June 19, 1902. He studied the violin, as Carmen did the flute (he later shifted to saxaphono) and Lebert the drums (he later switched to trumpet).

Guy, his brothers and a couple of friends formed a band while still in school and, by the early 1920s, were playing regularly at the Winter Garden dance hall in London, Ontario. A vaudeville singer convinced Mr. Lombardo to audition for an agent in Cleveland. Hoping to break into radio, the musicians went to Cleveland in 1924 and eventually got an engagement there.

After persuading a Cleveland radio station to let them broadcast without pay, the band was given an engagement at the Music Box in Cleveland and then at the Grenada Hotel in Chicago in 1927.

The Royal Canadians went to the Roosevelt Grill in New York in 1929, replacing Ben Bernie. In time, no New Year's Eve was considered complete until the band broadcast "Auld Lang Syne" at the strok of midnight.

New Year's Eve 1977

After the closing of the Roosevelt Grill in the 1960s, the Lombardo New Year's Eve celebration moved to the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the 48th New Year's Eve performance by the Royal Canadians ushered in 1977 for a nationwide television audience.

In the mid-1950s, Mr. Lombardo produced summer extravaganzas at the Jones Beach Theater on Long Island.

In 1969, he took the Royal Canadians into Carnegie Hall for their first concert there and, in recent years, the band worked as much as 47 weeks annually, logging 60,000 miles a year, often playing seven nights a week.

"We work out the schedule so no one gets tired," Mr. Lombardo enjoy what we do."

The band played at presidential inaugural celebrations, beginning with that of Franklin D. Roosevelt and continuing through the ball for President Carter last January.

"You have to be ever so careful never to switch your public," Mr. Lombardo once said; and his public apparently never switched either. His engagenmts continued to fil dance floors. Sometimes there were youngsters present, but the dancers had gray in their hair—and were humming as they danced.

—Alden Whitman.

NYT.

Guy Lombardo

Iowa Farmer Roswell Garst, Host to Khrushchev, Is Dead

CAROLL, Iowa, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Roswell Garst, 79, an outspoken Iowa farmer who played host to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on his Coon Rapids farm, died yesterday of a heart ailment in a hospital here.

Mr. Garst, who farmed for all but four years of his life, entertained the Soviet leader during Mr. Khrushchev's tour of the United States in September, 1959. Mr. Garst visited the Soviet Union several times and corresponded with Mr. Khrushchev.

While visiting the large Garst farming operation, Mr. Khrushchev picked up two ears of corn, inspected them and then waved them in the air.

"Wonderful corn, wonderful corn," the premier said. "But ours is better."

Cold War

Mr. Khrushchev often expressed the hope that his visit to the United States would help bring peace to the world. Many observers credited the visit with helping to end the stormy relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union that reached its height during the Cold War.

Mr. Garst, a pioneer in corn-growing and cattle-feeding techniques, had been Mr. Khrushchev's guest in March, 1959, at the Kremlin, and with his wife, Elizabeth, had dined with the Soviet leader.

Mr. Garst was born in Rockford, Ill., on June 14, 1898. He was a leader in the switch to chemical farming from crop rotation. He maintained that any farmer who failed to plant a cash crop on a field year after year was throwing money away.

AP.

Roswell Garst

Cuban Trains Collide

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight train killed one person and injured 64 in Cuba's Pinar del Rio Province, Havana radio reported yesterday.

Greta Keller, 75, Cabaret Star

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Greta Keller, 72, a noted cabaret singer and dancer, died yesterday. Friends said that she had been suffering from cancer.

She made her name on the stage in Berlin but moved to the United States before World War II.

She became a U.S. citizen and married an American, David Bacon. After his death, she returned to cabaret, becoming a leading name in New York nightclubs and hotels.

René Goscinny

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—René Goscinny, 51, creator of the comic strip character Asterix the Gaul, died here yesterday of a heart attack. His wife said that he died in a clinic while undergoing a routine heart checkup, exercising on a stationary bicycle.

Giorgio La Pira

FLORENCE, Nov. 6 (AP).—Former Florence Mayor Giorgio La Pira, 75, whose peace crusades in the Soviet Union, Middle East and Indochina won him international recognition, died here yesterday of a brain hemorrhage.

A member of the Christian Democratic party, Mr. La Pira was the first Catholic to address the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, speaking in 1959 on peace and disarmament.

Florence Vidor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP).—Silent screen actress Florence Vidor, 82, once married to director King Vidor and then to violinist Jascha Heifetz, died Thursday night at her Pacific Palisades home.

Her films included "A Tale of Two Cities," "Grand Duchess and The Waiter," "The Patriot," "Magnificent Flirt" and "Chinatown Nights."

Ernest Kleinwoort

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Banker Ernest Kleinwort, 76, a benefactor of the World Wildlife Fund to preserve endangered animal species, died Thursday at his Haywards Heath home near London.

French Aide to Visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Yvon Bourges, the French defense minister, will visit the United States Nov. 18-22 at the invitation of Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, it has been announced.

Stakhanov, Model Worker In Soviet Mines, Is Dead at 71

By Theodor Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Alexei G. Stakhanov, 71, the Soviet coal miner of the 1930s whose name became a byword for speed-up work both in the Soviet Union and abroad, died yesterday in Moscow.

During the night of Aug. 30-31, 1935, working at a coal face in the mining district of Donbas, Mr. Stakhanov was reported to have set a record by mining 102 tons of coal in one shift of 5 hours and 45 minutes, 14 times the standard production.

Stalin seized on this feat to begin a propaganda campaign urging workers to emulate Mr. Stakhanov. Those who responded received special privileges and rewards. The Stakhanovite movement called for above-average production by individual workers who were in turn singled out as models for their comrades.

Speaking at a national conference of Stakhanovites at Moscow in November, 1935, Stalin said that the model workers' movement held out the hope that Communism would outproduce capitalism.

Mr. Stakhanov, virtually illiterate at the time of his mining feat, was selected for study at a new industrial academy established in Moscow, from which he was graduated in 1941, just before the German attack on the Soviet Union.

While Donbas was under German occupation, he was made head of a coal mine in Asian Kazakhstan and in 1943 was posted to the Coal Ministry, where he remained until 1957 before returning to Donbas.

He was restored to public attention by Leonid Brezhnev in 1970, on the 35th anniversary of his mining feat, when he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Soviet Union's highest civilian decoration. In addition, the date of his 1935 feat, which was Aug. 30, was designated as national coal miners' day. Mr. Stakhanov retired in 1974.

In recent years, the word "stakhanovite" has gone out of fashion in the Soviet Union, except perhaps in humorous allusions to someone who is trying to please a superior with his work.

Berlin Says Diplomat Was Major Smuggler

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Customs officials have uncovered the biggest cache of contraband liquor and cigarettes here in 10 years after the arrest of a Congolese diplomat caught smuggling tax-free cigarettes from East Berlin.

A customs spokesman said that the diplomat, accredited to East Germany but, like all diplomats in East Berlin, allowed free access to the West, led them to a cellar where they found about 1.5 million contraband cigarettes. They also found 120 bottles of foreign liquor and empty packages for a further 500,000 cigarettes already sold. The diplomat was returned to East Berlin Friday.

France Sets Election

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—Elections for five-year terms to the National Assembly will be held March 12 and 19, a spokesman for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced. The confirmation was a formality; the dates had been expected.

Chinese Are Seeking to Regain Major Role in Astronomy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—After a hiatus of many centuries, China appears determined to regain a place in the forefront of celestial observation.

As part of the rehabilitation of basic research decreed by the Peking regime, a telescope mirror more than six feet in diameter is being prepared at a specialized optical shop in Nanking. It will be installed at the Peking Observatory, north of the capital.

Near Kunming in Yunnan, the mountainous province between Vietnam and Burma, a major observatory is in the making.

On the shore of a giant reservoir about 80 miles north of Peking, a radio astronomy center with about two dozen dish antennas is being upgraded to make it competitive with the best such observatories elsewhere.

Signs of Revival

These and other signs of a revival in Chinese astronomy have been reported by a delegation of 10 U.S. astronomers who visited their Chinese counterparts for more than three weeks last month. The group, headed by Dr. Leo Goldberg, director of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, included leading specialists in all major fields of astronomy.

Before the Renaissance, according to Dr. Joseph Needham, authority on the history of East Asian science at Cambridge, England, the Chinese were "the most persistent and accurate observers of celestial phenomena in any culture."

Chinees records of eclipses date back to 1361 BC. They catalogue 90 stellar explosions, or supernovas, from 1400 BC to AD 1690. Unlike the astronomers of ancient Greece and Egypt, they did not believe the vault of heaven to be a crystalline sphere. They saw the stars as light sources dispersed through infinite space—a concept much closer to the truth.

Their chief contribution, however, as noted by Dr. Needham, was in devising instruments. These included the equatorial mount, now standard in most telescopes, introduced in the 1270s to support the astronomical instrument, or armillary sphere, of Peking Observatory. Early Chinese instruments were driven by a clock mechanism using an escapement invented in 723.

Far Behind

Now, according to Dr. Goldberg, because Chinese astronomy lags far behind in observing equipment, most talented astronomers there appear to be devoting themselves to theory. Meanwhile, a concerted effort is being made to catch up on instruments.

In interviews last week, Dr. Goldberg and others of the group described a mood of exhilaration among Chinese astronomers, who, they felt, are destined to make major contributions to world knowledge of the heavens.

Dr. Harlan Smith of the University of Texas said there is an absence of qualified people in the age group below 35, since higher education largely came to a standstill during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. New talent will not be available for some years.

The mirror for the Peking Observatory is being ground from a Pyrex-type blank that was apparently provided by the Soviet Union before the Chinese-Soviet break. Along with the equipment for grinding it to a suitable parabolic shape, it had been gathering dust since the Cultural Revolution.

Twice as Large

Dr. Smith believes the optical shop can be upgraded to handle mirrors twice that size, comparable to the larger ones of the United States. The mirror is now being milled to rough configuration before the final grinding.

The antennas of the radio astronomy observatory are being enlarged from about 18 to 27 feet in diameter and are being modified to make them fully steerable.

The observatory is unusual, if not unique, in being capable of observations of wavelengths in the vicinity of one meter. The antennas are in fixed positions along a line about five-eighths of a mile long, but the length may be extended tenfold.

At Kunming, an area of 275,000 square yards has been allocated for building of the new observatory a few miles from the city. Observing will presumably be done from field stations more remote from the city.

Wiretaps, Mail Checks Voted in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The New Zealand Parliament has passed a bill giving the Security Intelligence Service powers to tap telephones and intercept mail.

The bill, approved on Friday, needs only the consent of Governor-General Sir Keith Holyoake to become law but its opponents said that they would continue their campaign. The opposition Labor party has pledged to repeal the bill if it wins next year's general election.

Here you see a Swissair owner signing a contract.

On the farmhouse that has belonged to the Hofmann family for six generations is a sage inscription: "He that his house by the road doth build, must expect his ears with talk to be filled."

Altikon, Switzerland, on a summer afternoon of 1977. Two men are shaking hands – not that they have just met or intend to go their ways. They are merely signing a purchase contract in the old, tried-and-true fashion.

The purchaser of Zibeline, 10, milk cow, is Ernst Hofmann, 68, a cattle-dealer to whom the old saying still applies. "His word is his bond".

He also owns part of the Swissair Boeing 747 in which you may be taking your ease on your next flight. For years now Ernst Hofmann has been investing part of his earnings in Swissair shares.

So he's a cattle-dealer and a co-owner of Swissair. One of more than twenty thousand farmers, accountants, godchildren, housewives, physicians, teachers, in short private citizens who hold a piece of Swissair. Taken together, in fact, they own quite a sizeable chunk – almost three-quarters of the shares.

Ernst Hofmann may never board a Swissair jumbo jet. But he quite simply expects the service on board, and of course on the ground as well, to be outstandingly good. So good that your last flight with Swissair will not be your last Swissair flight. So that his last dividend from Swissair will not be his last.

Swissair would hate to disappoint either of you.

SWISSAIR

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
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The Jews and Jimmy Carter

As Norman Mailer says, only the unsayable is really worth saying. And one of the unsayable things in our political life these days is that most leaders of the American Jewish community are acting as if President Carter is risking Israel's survival for an illusory Middle East settlement. Meanwhile, administration officials and other influential citizens are increasingly annoyed by the formidable resistance the President's diplomacy is getting from the American Jewish community. It is a quarrel of general concern. All Americans have a stake in the wisdom and success of Mr. Carter's effort to move toward an enduring Middle East peace. And his relations with the influential Jewish community bear on that success.

The confrontation now brewing seems to us to transcend any single issue relating to the Middle East negotiations. Some collaboration with the Russians in the diplomacy of a Geneva conference may or may not be helpful. A Palestinian "homeland" may or may not be a danger to Israel. Israeli withdrawals from the West Bank may or may not be justifiable. What is more irritating to American Jews than any specific Carter position, we suspect, is the belief that Mr. Carter and also American business interests are so eager to cement ties to the Arab nations that they would even sacrifice the vital interests of Israel. And what is irritating the administration, we think, is the belief that Israel's friends are misjudging the President's motives, underestimating the settlement that might be within reach and using their political clout in the unselective, often tactical service of the government of Prime Minister Begin—whom many American Jews regarded as too much the hawk just a few months ago.

There is not much that can be said to mend this unfortunate breach; the traditional code words of support for Israel and respect for the President are wearing pretty thin. There is, however, a national interest in understanding the special fervor of the Jews and in persuading them to direct it wisely.

At the core of the American Jewish community's concern for Israel lies the holocaust, the systematic destruction of 6 million European Jews for the crime of being Jewish. It is a memory encased in guilt, the guilt of past helplessness and the guilt of present survival in prosperous America. Against that guilt stands Israel, a symbol of redemption and a cause that uniquely identifies and unifies the scattered tribes of Jewry. Non-Jews do not experience these same emotions; the horror of American Jews is that their own children may not, either. But their emotions ought to be respected before there is more complaint about the dedication of "the Jewish lobby" for Israel. Dedicated they are and lobby they do, not for narrow profit or group interest but for their humanity, indeed sanity, as individuals and as a community.

That is why, as Sen. Jacob Javits recently observed, American Jews have felt especially fortunate that their commitment to Israel has never yet conflicted with any administration's definition of the national interest in the Middle East. But now the likelihood of such a conflict has been raised even by moderate American Jewish leaders like the New York senator and they seem to be preparing the Jewish community for a time of tense contest against Mr. Carter's diplomacy.

"We may now have to face a much more dire situation in which the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Israel see the national interests of the two countries as diverging," Sen. Javits has said. Jews, he added, will have to try to bridge the gap, "and we will only be able to do it by persuasion." What is "dire" for him, clearly, is the prospect that Jews would be perceived in the process as preferring the policies of Israel to those of the United States. What is unspoken is the further fear of a revival of anti-Semitism and of the charge of "dual loyalty."

As this debate unfolds, American Jews deserve reassurance that multiple loyalties—to faith, to conscience, to communal, national and even international bonds—are at home in the American tradition. They are no more suspect in Jews than in Americans of Greek, or Irish, or Lithuanian background who periodically hurl themselves against the American diplomacy of the day. And Jews deserve respect for the special torment of their community; by their history as well as abundant contributions to American life they have well earned the right they exercise to try to influence their country's policy.

Yet there are troubling aspects in the present posture of the American Jewish community that may exacerbate its dilemma and, indeed, undermine its objectives. There has been a recurring tendency to represent Jewish opinion as virtually unanimous on most diplomatic issues concerning the Middle East. And there has been a tendency often to confuse the transient policies of the Israeli government with the cause of Israel's survival. Common sense alone refutes this stance—and so does the very broad range of opinion that can be heard on these same issues even among Israelis.

The desire of leading American Jews to present a united front at every turn is understandable. It reflects a conviction that Israeli, not American, lives are on the line and that Israel already faces too much pressure and criticism from other quarters. And if the United States, too, is perceived as tilting away from Israel, then American Jews are easily persuaded that they cannot afford the luxury of an open debate that might undercut the Israeli government's resistance to American pressure. Thus it is that even Sen. Javits spoke of opposing not merely those American policies that he deemed dangerous to Israel but also those that any government of Israel might find intolerable.

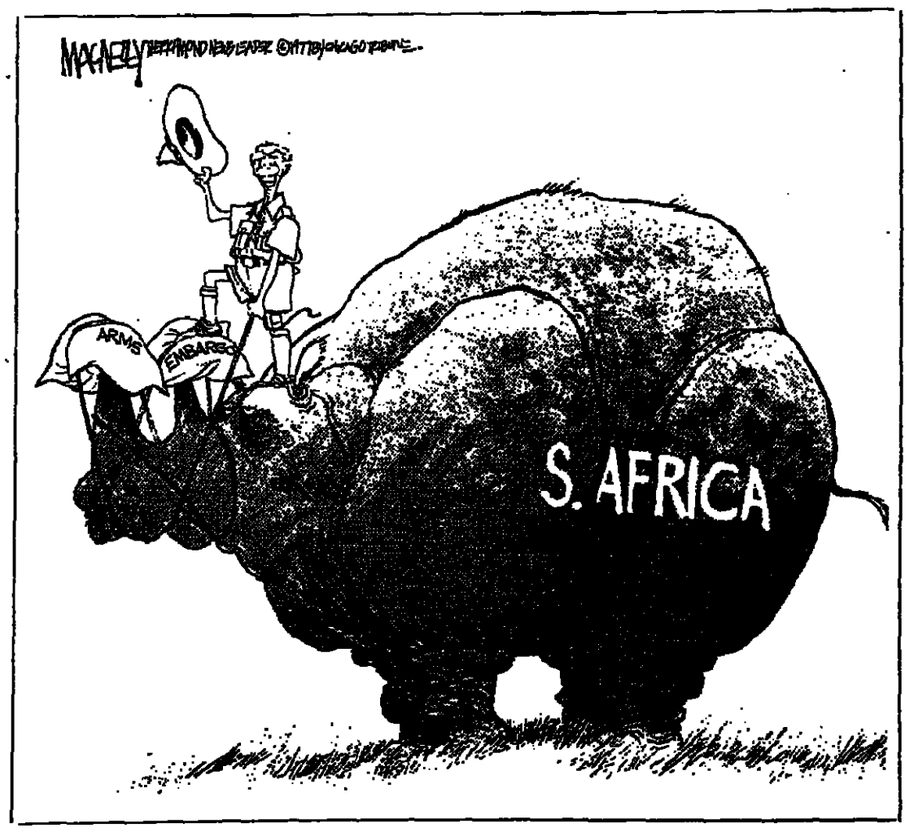
Such a siege mentality runs two grave risks for both American and Israeli diplomacy.

The first is that the spokesmen of American Jews, while always respected for their political strength, could cease to be taken seriously in Washington on the merits of the issues. If, at every turn, the most that a President hears from them is a dutiful echo of Israeli policy, he must be forgiven if he seeks more sophisticated instruction elsewhere. It is a fact of recent history that politically difficult but valuable Israeli concessions have come only in response to American pressure. The President who manages that pressure must judge from day to day which resistance protects a vital nerve and which only an expedient interest. If ever there is an unwitting American betrayal of Israel it will be because of a miscalculation on this point. The credibility of the American Jewish community is the best defense against such ghastly error.

The second danger is that the spokesmen of American Jews might cease to be taken seriously in Israel, too. If their considerable influence in the United States can be played too easily, it will be taken for granted—and even misplayed for unworthy goals. Political divisions in Israel have enfeebled the diplomacy of all its recent governments, causing it too often to be pegged to the lowest common denominator—the most zealous of its parties. If the views of American Jews are also reduced to that level, they will surely lose the capacity to instruct Israelis in the perceptions and imperatives of American opinion and policy, on which, above all, Israel's security depends.

Israel's ultimate defense line runs through the conscience and political stature of an American president, whose help in a moment of peril would be vital. That help is assured so long as the failure of any negotiations is perceived in the United States as the failure of the Arab nations to respond to a truly forthcoming Israeli diplomacy. The best link between that Israeli diplomacy and American perceptions is a credible, independant, and influential American Jewish community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Significance of the Auto Explosion

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The number of cars and trucks in the country rose by 2.2 million annually in the decade of the 1950s and by 3.7 million a year in the 1960s. In the current decade it is rising by 4.4 million a year—or five times as fast as the population.

The auto explosion expressed in those figures—which I have taken from Anthony Downs of the Brookings Institution—represents perhaps the dominant social event in the country. It explains why it has been so hard to frame an energy program, to clear up traffic, polluted air, and court dockets and—most important of all—to do anything about the inner cities and their down-and-out populations.

The auto is probably the foremost example of a technological innovation which developed, as it spread, vast and largely unforeseen social consequences. It began as a kind of toy and then became an enormous convenience. But as the numbers rose, problems came.

Immediately there was the matter of traffic congestion. Congestion of the air by auto fumes, though first denied by the car companies, was later proved by scientists in California.

Crowded Dockets

Court dockets became so crowded with accident cases that about a decade ago relief was sought through no-fault insurance. The oil shortage of 1973 and the growing dependence on foreign sources for oil highlighted the role of the auto as a consumer of an increasingly scarce natural resource.

Probably the least well perceived consequence of the auto is its impact on the center cities. But basically it is the car which makes possible suburban living and the relocation of industry to the fringes of town. More and more of the white middle class moves to the suburbs and the cities become increasingly dominated by the black and brown minorities. More and more industry also moves to the suburbs, leaving fewer and fewer jobs available downtown.

Thus there is set in motion the downward spiral which has overtaken most central cities in the North and the Midwest, and is beginning to be felt in the South and West as well. As the local population declines in education and income, expenses for schools, welfare and crime go up. But the tax base goes down, and the cities are plunged into crisis—a crisis inextricably linked with the rise of the car and the growth of the suburbs.

The Basic Source

Against that background and the soaring cost of cars, the continued love of the American people for the auto culture shows the workings of the basic force. Not only are more and more cars and trucks on the road all the time, but the rate of growth is rising.

Moreover, the coming decline in population does not augur any falling off in the purchase of cars and trucks. The number of households owning no cars grew hardly at all between 1955 and 1975. There was only a slight increase in the number of families owning one car. The big bulge came in families owning two vehicles. So there is plenty of space for more and mor purchases of cars and trucks.

What all this says to me is that the disposition of Americans to keep buying cars and trucks has to be taken as a basic fact of life. Not only are millions and millions of individuals dependent upon their cars but the country's major industries are all bound up with autos. If anything, it is clear that the United States is not soon going to kick the car habit.

Once that fact is accepted, there inevitably follow certain guidelines for dealing with the social problems connected with autos. Tight emission standards are increasingly important in cleaning up the air as is no-fault insurance in easing court dockets. Except in a few cities, mass transit does not look like a good bet.

Probably the most agonizing difficulty is that of the center cities. The auto explosion means to me that the suburbs will continue to grow as the site of both housing and business. There will be steadily fewer jobs available in the center cities and the notion of an urban renaissance seems to me a case of trying to spit against the wind.

My feeling is that the best hope lies in a defensive struggle that will preserve in the cities those assets which cannot be moved while easing for other activities and residents the adjustment to the predominantly suburban future. What is wanted, in other words, is not the phony promise of renewal but a Fabian strategy that will control damage over a long, long period of time.

A Haven of Logic In a Sea of Chaos

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who runs one of the tidiest and hardest-working shops in this somewhat disorganized city, is at present engaged in two projects of what might be called rectification of the practice of methodology of U.S. policy, not its change in terms of national aims or aspirations.

The first of these projects concerns the simple matter of redefining a word that has crept into common diplomatic parlance, "Eurocommunism," the second seeks to reduce where possible the amount of time spent on high-level international visiting to and fro.

In this regard, the secretary intends to assign increasing responsibility on specific topics to a larger number of special ambassadors-at-large as well as delegating all responsibility to regular American envoys abroad than has been the habit in recent years. I shall deal with Vance's ideas consecutively:

• Eurocommunism. "It is misleading and incorrect," he told me, "to lump together the various Communist movements in Europe that are striking out along different roads from Moscow. They are different and separate parties, as in Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and France. We must move away from the habit of simply calling them 'Eurocommunists.' I wrote a paper on this for President Carter in October, 1976, and I said the same thing then.

Easy Code Words

"We Americans often trap ourselves by grabbing on easy code words that in fact misdescribe what we are talking about. This creates an imperfect and unclear dialogue and complicates things when we oversimplify complex matters."

• Delegated responsibility. "I couldn't agree more that nowadays there is too much high-level traveling in the world. Two things contributed to it. The creation of the European Community institutionalized regular meetings of foreign ministers and chiefs of state. But it is easier within a relatively small area than when it involves crossing the Atlantic or Pacific.

"Of course some problems like the Middle East must be dealt with at the topmost levels in negotiation because it is impossible to break with a tradition that has been established and chiefs of state wouldn't easily meet with American negotiators below foreign ministerial rank. But we have also slipped into the habit of summits among chiefs of state which may be exce

"Certainly good can come of trips like that planned President Carter soon—alth delayed. He can talk at highest level on currently u matters like nuclear prolifer —in Brazil and India—or a f on oil prices—in Venezuela, geria and Iran. There is a danger right now of incre oil prices, which would be harmful to a world recov from recession. And it is useful to discuss with the Indian government the nonalig world where we are now earn engaged in bettering our ties.

"But, apart from this kin occasional major journey, I trying to improve our inte tional effectiveness both by ad to the number of our amba dors-at-large like Arthur G berg [at the Belgrade talks Helsinki], Ellsworth Bunker Sol Linowitz [Panama nego tions], Marshall Shulman [S affairs], Gerry Smith [SALT cussions].

"Furthermore, I hope to gate additional responsibilit our permanent envoys in for capitals. We should move r and more toward increasing thority on substantive matte our ambassadors in various tals."

Logical Approach

This neat, orderly, logical proach to the definition *administration of* foreign p is much commended in a that has not yet been introd to similar tidy administratio all governmental branches. H Kissinger, Vance's predece said to me admiringly: "Van a marvelous man. He is extr ly able, thoughtful and dec

Moreover, it is inevitable the morale of the U.S. For Service and its career diplo at all levels will be greatly spirited by the knowledge that secretary of state intends to increasingly upon them an trust their judgment in impor substantive matters. Finally, habit of delegating more aut ity to special envoys in par larly complex subjects frees V himself from some of the twi burdens of traveler abroad overseer at home.

Perhaps the most signif new step the secretary con plates is placing more emp on precision. We must be ce as a nation that we know rately which problems we ad ourselves to—like "Eurocom nism," about which there much debate and which real fact, doesn't even exist exc a misleading code word.

Guarding Against Ersatz Eskimo

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—At an Ivy League law school, two students recently fell to arguing about which of them is more "Chicano."

One justified her "more-Chicano-than-thou" attitude because she satisfies the "Spanish surname" criterion. The other argued that, although he is burdened with an Anglo-Saxon name, he has as high a percentage of "Spanish-heritage" ancestors as the other student has and comes from a home where Spanish is spoken. He, unlike the other student, speaks Spanish.

The argument was academic. Nothing—no entitlements—turned on it. But ethnic certification is not an academic problem. And advocates of quotas and other forms of reverse discrimination for government-approved minorities must answer this question: when they have achieved the administration's aim of saturating the law with "race consciousness," who will play the indispensable role of Hermann Goering?

When Goering wanted Erhard Milch, whose father was Jewish, appointed as the Third Reich's secretary of state for air, Goering allowed Milch's mother to sign a declaration that she had conceived her son with a non-Jewish lover. Goering declared: "I decide if anyone is a Jew!"

Who will play Goering's role in an America that allocates much money and opportunity according to membership in approved groups? Who will decide who is black, Chicano or whatever?

The Office of Management and Budget says you belong to a "minority group" if at least one grandparent was (to name just a few approved possibilities) an Alaskan native, Filipino or Samoan. There is precedent for considering grandparents the key. The Nazis, who were diligent race-certifiers, generally worried about grandparents.

(The Nazis' lunatic "biologists" produced elaborate criteria for defining racial groups. One "professor" said Dresden streetcar drivers had more "northern blood" than the conductors had but bureaucrats thought more in terms of grandparents.)

In a fascinating article in the Oct. 15 issue of The New Republic, Eliot Marshall suggests that someday there may be "ethnic review courts" to settle "disputed identities" and that the Supreme Court will decide such supreme questions as: "Can a qualify as black if his only relative was a grandmother in the official records as 'to'?" Certainly as gover allocates more wealth (con grants) and opportunity (c cast stations, university s sions) to approved groups, ernment must guard a ersatz Eskimos and Samos opportunity.

Marshall reports that wher Angeles began shuffling tea so that schools would have "correct" percentages of "m ity" teachers, some teacher gan to fib in official report order to escape the shuf Some persons seceded from "white" category and d themselves members of min groups. Some persons previ listed as members of min groups declared themselves

Review Committee

School officials fought the bing by creating ethnic r committees to consider cas teachers with ethnic "discre cy reports." An official Marshall the committees are posed of "two members from ethnicity that people wan change from and three from group they wish to change.

The official said that wh teacher's documents do not sively establish "lineage," committee has "a convers kind of thing" to determi the teacher's desire for a "ethnicity" certification is id."

Such loathsome thinking, disgusting talk, such hateful cedure—this reduction of ide by law, to racial fractions ethnic abstractions—is, regr bly, as American as apple

Government certification race, and the allocation of portunity accordingly, is a gressive" goal today. But i practice with an appalling gree.

Letters

Russians in Mideast

One must agree with Chalmers M. Roberts: "To say . . . that Carter has 'let the Russians back into the Middle East' is, on the face of it, preposterous." (IHT, Oct. 27.)

They have been there all along. According to Roberts, Kissinger viewed Soviet participation in efforts to settle the Middle East problems as unavoidable. Yet it was Kissinger who excluded the Russians from the negotiated arrangements which followed the 1973 war. When thus excluded, the Russians are left with their considerable capacity for mischief in the Middle East. Any peace settlement there must be acceptable to them.

It is therefore perfectly realistic to involve the Russians in the Middle East negotiations. Their success, however, depends not only on who participates, but on the ultimate compatibility of the interests, purposes and objectives of the negotiation partners. The most consistently apparent purpose of the Russians in the Middle East during the past quarter century has been to deny the West what they regard as a strategic position. They voted for the creation of Israel in order to get the British out of the region. They then turned against Israel to take full advantage of the opportunity to fan Arab antagonism to the United States.

It follows that the outlook for peace in the Middle East is closely tied to the fate of détente. If the Russians pursue détente for the long pull and believe in a durable accommodation with the United States, they may be induced to play a relatively constructive role in the Middle East peace efforts. To help this come about the Carter administration needs to integrate its political strategy for the Middle East credibly with a global strategy for stable detente. Sensing this imperative may be precisely what causes some to grumble about letting the Russian back in.

On the other hand, while this dimension seems to complicate further a problem that is complex enough, it also harbors a glimmer of hope: Given the shared desire for peace of both superpowers, the Gordian knot of the Middle East conflict may yet yield to peaceful surgery.

MARK PRICEMAN.
Boulogne, France.

On Terrorists

The proposals put forward by C.L. Sulzberger for a UN Jail for Terrorists (IHT, Oct. 26) are excellent, but there is a flaw in his reasoning because he bases it on a very dubious fact—that of terrorist motivation. He assumes, as fact, that the verbal demands of a terrorist represent his or her motivation and that if such a UN scheme existed, Chancellor Schmidt, in the recent dilemma at Mogadishu, could have said, "Ask the UN," thereby suggesting a logical reaction from the gang.

However, it is now becoming clear from statements from the passengers in the jet that the terrorists displayed an almost pathological degree of sadism in tying up passengers, announcing "next-day" executions for the girls, denying toilet facilities to various people and pouring inflammable liquids over them, children included.

Minds deranged to this depth of cruelty are hardly going to respond to the logic of a UN prison system, yet this is the new brand of danger we are seeing today; where so-called motivation escalates and degenerates into an excuse for violence and murder for its own sake. Unless we define the problem correctly, we will not come up with a viable solution.

A. SEGERDAL.
Loudon.

Terrorists' Goal

Russell Baker (IHT, Oct. 27) poses this question regarding the aims of terrorists: "What in the world do they want?"

It is possible that he has answered his own question by these statements: "Police can be fine. In excessive numbers among populations peculiarly fearful of their safety, they may also become the police state."

When this happens, the terrorist leaders may well have achieved their goals.

JOHN C. BURKE.
Voorburg, the Netherlands.

Small Talk

San Marino may be the oldest republic (IHT, Oct. 24) but it is not the smallest. San Marino has 23.5 square miles and Nauru (in the Western Pacific) has 8 square miles.

M. BARACK.
Boston.

Biko's Death

No one in his right mind can believe Prime Minister Vorster's claim that he knows nothing about the cause of Steve Biko's death, unless we are to believe that South African security police are "a state within a state" and can easily withhold any information from the head of the government.

Justice Minister James Kruger's irresponsible remarks that President Carter has much responsibility for the recent crackdown on South African progressive organizations, newspapers and critics of the regime is nothing but the well-known centuries-old trick of blaming foreign countries for internal disturbances and suppression of basic human rights.

After it became obvious that Mr. Biko had been severely beaten and possibly murdered while in detention, Mr. Kruger promised that "heads will roll." We have not seen any heads rolling yet. I think James Kruger's head should be the first to roll.

EUGENIUZ WILUSZ.
RADOM, Poland.

International Opinion

Levesque in France

President Giscard d'Estaing is behaving deplorably by feting M. René Levesque, the Prime Minister of Quebec. M. Levesque has been treated with the deference owed to a head of state, instead of a provincial premier . . .

It is accepted that France has strong ties with French-speaking Canada. But M. Levesque goes further than sentiment. He wants to break up the Canadian Union and set up an independent country.

Would President Giscard d'Estaing be happy if, say, a Brittany separatist was given the glad hand in Ottawa? If the President wishes to retain British goodwill he should take his long nose out of Canadian politics.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 7, 1902

MONTREAL—Samuel Hughes, who represents interests in Ontario who are very close to the Dominion House of Commons, has begun an agitation for the exclusion of United States land speculators and settlers from the Canadian Northwest. He says that he has investigated the matter, and that he finds that all the Northwest is rapidly becoming "Americanized," and that the Canadians are not making a dollar out of the vast resources of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1927

PARIS—The folk music of the American Negro will be heard in many European countries this winter. Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown, who will appear tomorrow at the Salle Gaveau with an all-new program for their second Parisian concert, have been booked for a tour that will take them to London, Madrid, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna and other major cities of Europe. Before leaving Paris, however, they will give a concert for the French war blind, sometime next week.

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Cartoonist Tony Auth—Cutting Through the Nonsense With an Acid-Dipped Pen

By Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON (WP).—Tony Auth was watching television one day last year, minding his own business, when on came the Democratic National Convention. "It was the night of Carter's acceptance speech," Mr. Auth remembers, "and as he was walking his entrance from the wings, with the band playing 'Hail to the Chief' and everything, I said to myself, 'This guy has thought of every little detail, he's as much a simple country boy as I'm going to fly to the moon.'"

The end that experience, which resulted in a sketch of Jimmy Carter with a cross-section of a computer for a brain, is the answer to the thing that Tony Auth, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist for the Philadelphia Inquirer and 70 other papers, hears the most: Where do you get your ideas? In fact, just hearing that question makes Auth, a lively, jumpy man, plop his head right on the table with a woeful shrug.

Of course that is not the only thing that Mr. Auth, here to speak on cartooning at the Smithsonian, hears. "I get a lot of fan mail, but it's predictable," he says, nonchalant. "A lot of people saying 'screw you' and me the way they think 'I said screw you' to them. Not a sense of dialogue at all. Or else they claim I'm sort of taking advantage of free speech, that I ought to go to Russia, where I'd get shot and that if America was any good, I'd be shot here, too."

One of the biggest outpourings of hate mail came when Mr. Auth was sick and the Inquirer ran a little box saying, "Tony Auth is ill."

Tony Auth

WP.

"The paper got all kinds of letters saying, 'We knew it, it's been obvious for years,'" Mr. Auth says happily. "I told my editor the next time that happened he should run a box saying 'Tony Auth is sick, sick, sick.'"

It's not so much that Mr. Auth has developed a professional impermeability, although he has, as his feeling that specific reactions to his cartoons, either positive or negative, are not as important as people just reacting, period, and not going "Eh."

"The ideal is to make people see something in a new light, to say 'Oh, yeah, that's right,'" he explains. "What we call information is really a glut of some facts, some public relations, some nonsense, some propaganda. I try and cut through it, illustrate what's really going on. The criticism of a cartoonist simplifying an issue is a criticism I hear from people who think I haven't simplified it correctly. Otherwise they say, 'Wow, you really cut through all the crap and got right to the point!'"

Which is not to say that absolutely nothing upsets Mr. Auth. Working from inaccurate information is his worst fear, illustrated by the time immediately after Allende's overthrow in Chile when he did a cartoon depicting it as a middle-class people's revolution. Even at this juncture, thinking of that makes him groan audibly.

Misunderstood

Almost as bad is the problem of being misunderstood, of being too subtle. A cartoon on nuclear proliferation fizzled because many people either weren't familiar with the symbol for nuclear energy or hadn't seen the sorcerer's apprentice scene from "Fantasia," on which it was based.

And when he drew Henry Kissinger as a bovine sort of animal being worshiped on Capitol Hill, everyone got confused. Was it a golden calf or a sacred cow? One cautious newspaper called to ask if it could excise the udders, and another, Mr. Auth swears, "wanted to know what I was trying to imply by drawing Henry Kissinger with four penises."

Besides expressing curiosity about the source of his ideas, most people meeting Mr. Auth seem surprised that he is as young as he is, 35. "The age that seems right is 56," he says, smiling. "And every once in a while when I use a credit card people say, 'Oh, is your father the cartoonist?'"

Although he has drawn for as long as he can remember, it took Vietnam to turn Mr. Auth political. "I was a medical illustrator, apolitical, and if it wasn't for the war, chances are I'd be at Johns Hopkins or someplace right now, being very happy. But there was a chance I'd be drafted so I checked things out and I got gradually convinced that the war was stupid, obscene, wrong."

So he began doing one political cartoon a week for a Los Angeles underground paper called Open City, moved on to the UCLA Bruin and, in 1971, to the Inquirer, where he says his biggest problem is "figuring out something to say five days a week, 50 weeks a year, functioning on days when you'd really rather not, when you're not inspired and there's no news."

Mr. Auth feels a kinship with other political cartoonists, both past and present. He talks of how they are "caused by periods of great social upheaval" and speaks admiringly of English cartoonist David Low.

"You've got to respect this guy incredibly. He knew what was happening, he was right, and if people had acted on his work, maybe World War II could have been prevented."

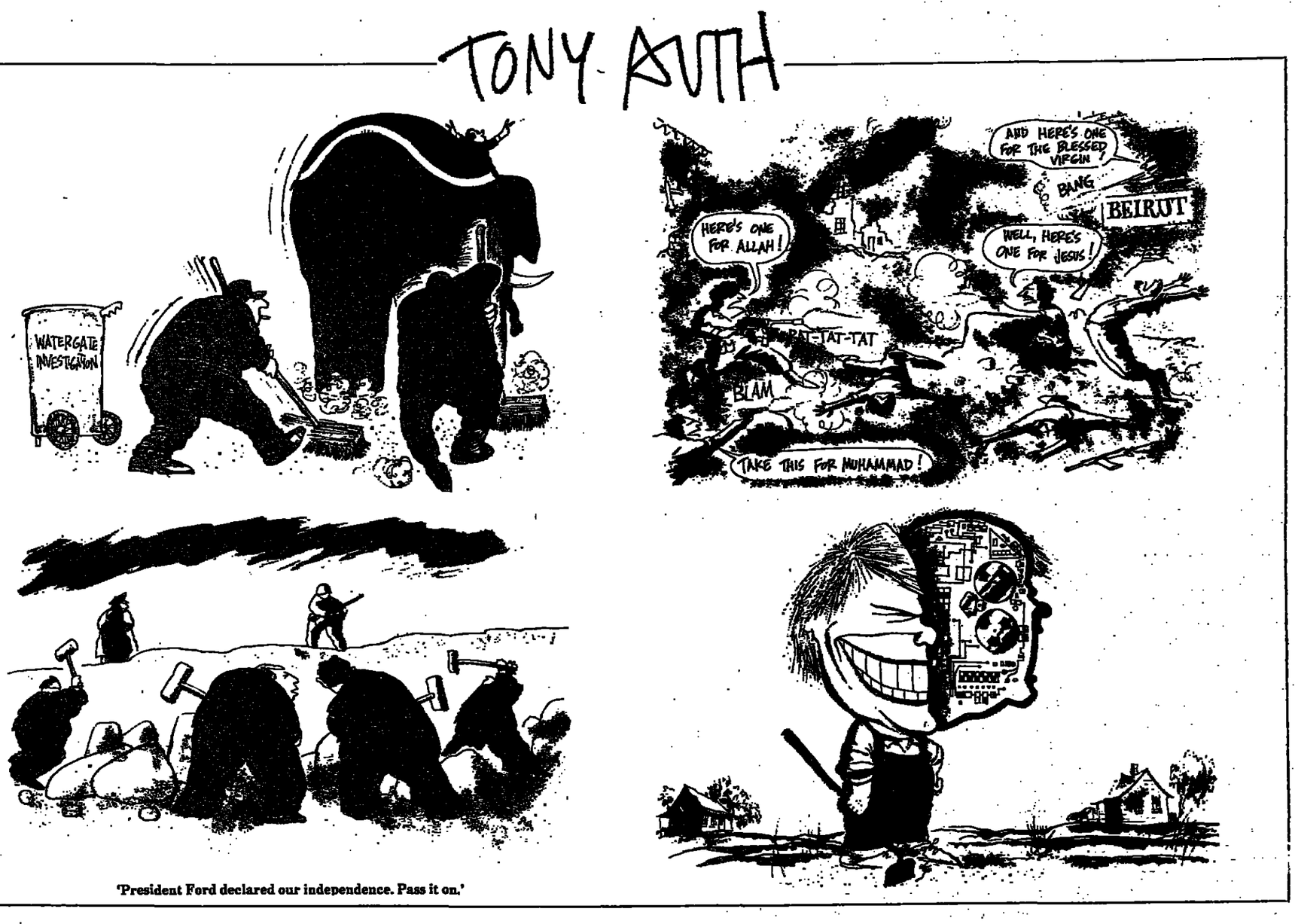
The one essential factor in all this, Mr. Auth feels, is a sense of outrage. "That's the thing you gotta have," he says. "You have to be capable of reading something and saying, 'I don't believe that!' and then translate that into a drawing. Those are the most satisfying cartoons."

And although Mr. Auth is admittedly "free of the necessity to be objective, I'm allowed to reach conclusions, I get to be irreverent," that doesn't mean he does without any standards at all.

"I care very much about being unfair, I don't want to be unfair," he says with great emphasis, "but I don't want to shy away from asking the hardest questions I can think of.

"There are a lot of timid newspapers, and they don't have cartoonists of the caliber of Herblock or Oliphant. They want control, they don't want to have to deal with anybody they might disagree with, and any cartoonist who's any good is always thinking to ask the uncomfortable questions."

And as to his own personal cartooning philosophy, Mr. Auth simply grins and says, "Once in a while when they're expecting a chuckle, I knee them in the groin."



'President Ford declared our independence. Pass it on.'

New French Envoy to Washington

'His Excellency' Is M. le Maire

By Don Cook

SAINT-SAENS, France—In Washington next week, French diplomat François de Laboulaye will become "His Excellency the French Ambassador." But in this Normandy town 100 miles north of Paris where his ancestors settled in 1735, he remains "Monsieur le Maire."

The municipal affairs of Saint-Saëns, with a population of 2,472, have pursued Mr. de Laboulaye, who was elected mayor in 1959, throughout his diplomatic career from Moscow where he was counselor of the French Embassy, to Rio de Janeiro and Tokyo where he served as ambassador, and now at Washington. In France a mayor remains in office once elected, no matter where his business takes him, unless he is voted out, quits or is removed by the Ministry of Interior for some malfeasance.

And so the French diplomatic mail sent from the Foreign Ministry in Paris to the French Embassy in Washington regularly contains an envelope from the Hôtel de Ville in Saint-Saëns for "Monsieur le Maire" with documents to be signed, complaints from local citizens, notes about sewage and water supply problems, local budget estimates, minutes on town committee meetings and notices of local events.

When Mr. de Laboulaye returns to Paris for diplomatic consultations he will slip off on the weekend to his 18th-century château on the heights above Saint-Saëns, and schedule a Saturday morning meeting with the 17 members of the municipal council to transact normal town business.

"When I come in here, I feel that I am really doing something," he said as he settled behind a simple wooden table in the tiny mayor's office to clean up municipal affairs on a recent weekend before leaving for Washington.

"Here I am dealing with lives and human problems, decisions that directly affect people every day, how they live and work—a lot more realistic than all those telegrams and minutes and diplomatic instructions at the Quai d'Orsay. It's a great help to perspective to come back to Saint-Saëns on the weekend and back down to earth in this office."

The municipal council agenda for that weekend included a proposal to increase the price of lunches for kindergarten children from 5 francs to 5.5 francs ($1.06 to $1.17), an allocation of prize money from municipal funds for the annual agricultural fair, fixing the rents for stall space in the town's marketplace for the coming year, a review of the routes and charges for the schoolbus system, an increase of 17 francs per household in annual charges for garbage collection, and approval to borrow money to cover part of the construction cost of an addition to the local home for the aged.

"Our annual budget for running expenses—apart from any building or capital expenses—is about 1,250,000 francs," the mayor said. "We cover about 40 per cent of this from local taxes, and the rest comes from the national government on a formula fixed in Paris. Our local taxes for residents in the town will probably run around 300 to 400 francs a year. Taxes went up this year on my recommendation to the council by 26 per cent when I prepared the town budget. It went through with scarcely any discussion at all, but I suspect I will be hearing a lot about it after I get to Washington when the bills go out."

The mayor and town counselors are only paid a small allocation for expenses—most of which they contribute back to various town activity funds, such as sports and cultural projects.

The municipal executive secretary came into the office with a folder of miscellaneous bills and letters and documents ready for the mayor's signature. She is a career civil servant, who may eventually move on to a similar post in a larger town at a larger salary. Two women work as her assistants in the municipal council office, and there are 12 full-time employees on the town payroll.

Wedding Ceremony

A wedding ceremony was scheduled for the municipal council chamber adjoining the mayor's office that afternoon. The deputy mayor performed the ceremony. The town secretary brought in her local registry, handwritten in the same meticulous script as the town registry during Napoleon's time. So far this year there have been 18 marriages in Saint-Saëns, 29 births and 14 deaths.

"There are 36,000 mayors in France," Mr. de Laboulaye said. "But you know, I doubt that 2,000 can really understand all of the bureaucratic regulations and instructions from Paris which we operate under. A few weeks ago I spent the entire weekend composing a 15-page memorandum in reply to an almost unreadable questionnaire which was sent out to all the mayors from Paris proposing new regulations for greater decentralization of municipal controls. It is hopelessly complicated and extremely important. The basic structure of municipal government in France is far behind the times. Everything we do involving money, all the minutes of our council meetings, have to go to the departmental subprefecture in Dieppe to be registered and in most cases approved by the prefect. It's our Napoleonic system, updated by a law passed in 1881."

There are municipal elections every five years in France. In March of this year—when there was a leftist tide in nearly two-thirds of the nation's towns and villages—Mr. de Laboulaye won a majority for another term. He put up his own nonparty slate of 17 town council candidates, and 14 of them were elected. They include a postman, three farmers, an insurance agent, a schoolteacher, a truck owner, a factory worker, two pharmacists, an insurance agent, a hardware store owner and a bookstore owner.

"Since I became mayor in 1959, we have installed running water for all of the town, and now we are completing a full sewage system," Mr. de Laboulaye said. "And 23 per cent of the town's population has been rehoused in new houses or apartments."

Saint-Saëns is in a narrow valley surrounded by wooded hills, patches of pastureland for dairy herds, and apple orchards which produce some of the best calvados in France. There are three small factories in the town. One makes chairs, another wooden backs for handbrushes and the third the full brushes. Woodworking is a local craft, the tradition going back to the wagon-building days of William the Conqueror.

But unemployment is a problem. The factories hire fewer than 350 men and are not doing well economically.

For the last three years, Mr. de Laboulaye has been director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry—No. 3 in the hierarchy. He is the son of a French ambassador to Washington, and the first Frenchman to serve in the post to have been born in the United States. His father, a career diplomat, served as minister to Washington during World War I and again in the mid-1930s.

Mr. de Laboulaye must certainly be the only diplomat who was once spanked by Eleanor Roosevelt. "My father, when he was at the French Embassy during the first war, became a close friend of Franklin Roosevelt—who was then assistant secretary of the Navy," Mr. de Laboulaye said.

AP.

François de Laboulaye

"In 1922 or 1923 when I was 5 or 6 years old, we were invited by the Roosevelts to a family Christmas at Hyde Park. Another good friend of the Roosevelts and my father, William Philips, was there with their little boy, Clarence. It was shortly after Roosevelt's polio attack, and I'll never forget the sight of him, gallantly and courageously playing Father Christmas in the Hyde Park library where the Christmas tree was set up, hobbling in on his sticks in the white beard and the red suit.

"Well, one of the Christmas presents for the children was a set of inflated birds which we were supposed to hang up and then shoot with rubber-band rifles. Johnny Roosevelt and I decided that Clarence Philips was too young to play with guns—I guess he was only 4 or 5. I think that maybe I even shut him in a closet. Anyway, Mrs. Roosevelt descended on us when she heard all the arguing and crying and turned me over her knee and gave me a good spanking. I don't remember whether she spanked Johnny or not. I only remember her spanking me."

Mr. de Laboulaye's grandfather was the man who conceived of the gift of the Statue of Liberty to the United States, organized and headed the committee which raised the money in centime collections from French schoolchildren, and commissioned Bertholdi's sculpture with its interior structural work by Gustave Eiffel—who later built the Eiffel Tower.

And when the Washington embassy is behind him, he will still be Monsieur le Maire.

© Los Angeles Times

On 60th Anniversary

A Hard Look at Real Soviet Revolution

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Early on the morning of Nov. 7, 1917, Bolshevik forces seized strategic positions in St. Petersburg. In the afternoon, Lenin proclaimed the victory of the revolution of the workers and the peasants. In the evening, the Winter Palace, the last stronghold of the czar, fell. Thus was born a new revolutionary state—what became known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The revolution, according to its ideology, was supposed to be about freedom and the emancipation of the working class. It has turned out, however, to be about something else—economic development. In the words of one scholar, it has been a "revolution about production." Or, as a disillusioned survivor of the Stalin era has put it, the Soviet Union proved not to be the *dictatorship of the proletariat*, but rather "the dictatorship of industrial development."

And on that basis, on its 60th anniversary, how well has the Soviet Union done? Has it succeeded at this chosen mission of economic development? These are questions very important to the future of Soviet relations with the Western world and, in particular, with the United States.

At first glance, it would seem to have done very well indeed. For instance, at the Communist party's 25th congress in Moscow last year, Premier Alexei Kosygin proudly announced that the Soviet Union had now surpassed every other country (really meaning its archrival, the United States) in the production of steel, oil, pig iron, coal, tractors, cotton, wool, etc. His litany was meant as proud proof of the Soviet economic achievement.

Unfortunately, the reality is something different. The Soviet economy, as it enters its 60th year, is showing all the signs—slowing down, rigidity, and uncertainty—that go with advancing age. As it turns out, Mr. Kosygin and his colleagues have been keeping score in the wrong game. The big question of economic development is no longer simply how much a country can produce, but of what quality, how well it utilizes it, and how effectively it innovates. By these criteria, the Soviet Union is running into trouble.

To put the matter in graphic terms, you can produce more cement than anyone else. But if you leave the cement in open railway cars in the rain, that cement does not end up doing you much good.

The Soviet Union now seems to face a protracted economic crisis hinged on the question of whether it can maintain even a modest economic growth. To make the matter more difficult, the very political system that enabled the Soviet Union to become a major industrial power is now probably the single greatest barrier to the further development of its economy.

What we may be witnessing are the limits of the so-called "Stalinist model" for economic development. This model was laid out in the five-year economic plans of the late 1920s and early 1930s under the leadership of Stalin. They were based on a drive for rapid and massive industrialization, with emphasis on heavy industry—steel and hydroelectric plants and the like. They drew upon a *major transfer of technology from* Western Europe and the United States. And these plans established rigid guidance (and misguidance) from the center.

Downward Turn

World War II interrupted the process, but the Soviet Union's recovery from the war turned out to be quicker than many Westerners had expected, and it maintained its fast growth rate in the 1950s and 1960s. Between 1951 and 1960, its GNP grew at a rate of 5.8 per cent. But it was also very uneven growth, with a heavy concentration on the nonproductive military sector, with relatively little attention to light industry, housing, and diet.

In the 1960s, however, the limits of the "Stalinist growth model" started to become apparent. That growth had depended upon exceedingly high investment and mobilization of additional, unused resources—particularly, the bringing of more and more people from the countryside into the industrial sectors. This contrasted sharply with growth in the Western world, which has been based much more on technological innovation—that is, the development and introduction of new products and processes.

In other words, Soviet growth depended on increasing numbers of workers; Western growth, on the increasing productivity of workers. In the 1960s, the Soviet Union began to exhaust its supply of excess and unused labor. In addition, the very high investment rates could not be maintained in the face of demands from both the military and consumption sectors. In these circumstances, the growth rates dropped, first slightly, but by now rather precipitously. The growth rate from 1971 to 1975 was the lowest in any five-year period. With birth rates falling rapidly, the labor situation looks to be even tighter in the years ahead. By the middle 1980s, the growth rate could be down to 2 1/2 or even 2 per cent a year.

More than a decade ago, the Soviet leaders began to realize that the only way the Soviet economy could go on growing was by moving away from the Stalinist growth model, toward what Prof. Abram Bergson, one of the leading Western observers of the Soviet economy, has called "a new growth model," one geared to increasing productivity.

The 10th Five-Year Plan, meant to reflect this shift, and approved in 1976, was presented as "the plan of efficiency and quality." This theme is constantly reiterated. "Efficiency and quality," Leonid Brezhnev told the Central Committee last year, "these two words have now become the motto of our entire economic activity."

The overall aim is to spur growth directly through technology and indirectly by providing incentives, in terms of better quality goods and better living conditions, that will encourage workers to work harder.

But how is the Soviet Union going to do this? In the middle 1960s, they focused on two means. One involved economic reforms, which really meant decentralization, more freedom for individual plants and managers, perhaps even a shift toward prices that reflected to some degree real forces of supply and demand—perhaps even some kind of "market socialism." The aim was to increase autonomy and reduce the rigid control of the planners at the center.

Within a few years, however, the reforms had been largely abandoned, mainly on political grounds. They were seen to pose too great a threat to the established economic and political interests of the overwhelmingly powerful bureaucracy. If managers got into the habit of operating with some autonomy, it was feared, then there might also be some questions raised about the tight political control of the Communist party itself.

Thus, the Russians turned in the other direction—toward an increased emphasis on the acquisition of foreign technology. They hoped to use it as they did in the 1930s as a quick fix, a way to modernize their economy rapidly.

But, it will be asked, why is the Soviet Union unable to develop its own technology? Why does it need the Western multinationals? Experience indicates

And so we come upon the dilemma before the Kremlin. The character of the Soviet system prevents technological innovation. Yet, without such innovation, the economy will stagnate. Consumer goods will continue to be shoddy. Workers will have even less incentive to work, and sluggish growth could turn into stagnation, which could turn into a downward spiral. But the Soviet leaders are hardly eager to make any real reforms in the structure of the economy and society, for they fear the political consequences. One glance in the direction of the Czech spring of 1968 is enough to remind them of the dangers.

So they have turned for technology, as they did in the late 1920s and early 1930s, to the West. But that too involves them more in the life of the world. It makes it somewhat easier for Western ideas to circulate in the society.

It also means that the Russians have to find a way to pay for what they import from the West. They have run up a sizable international debt in a very few years. Their manufactured goods are not up to world export standards. They have only one major technological export, and that is the arms they sell to oil producers. Aside from that, they must turn to the export of raw materials, especially of oil, to finance their technology imports.

In 1927, a report to a Soviet party congress declared: "We do not in the least intend to strengthen the existing international division of labor. We do not intend to be an agrarian appendage of the capitalist economic system."

But—a half-century after that report, and 60 years after the revolution—such again looks to be the prospect, at least for the next decade, of the tiring Soviet economy.

Daniel Yergin is author of "Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State." He is on the faculty of Harvard Business School. He is also a lecturer in the Harvard government department.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP) — N.Y. Bonds last for the week.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm [illegible]	84
IAm [illegible]	101
IAm 8s35	93 [illegible]
World Bank	
IntBk [illegible]	98.5
IntBk [illegible]	95.12
IntBk [illegible]	93
IntBk 4[illegible]s92	87
IntBk 5s85	85
IntBk 6½s94	83.12
IntBk 8¾s95	100
IntBk 5[illegible]s95	94
IntBk 5s93	100.16
IntBk 8.35s80	101
IntBk 8.65s85	102.20
IntBk 8.25s83	102.8
IntBk 8.85s83	102
IntBk 9.35s[illegible]	105.15
IntBk 8s91	100.28
IntBk 8.60s86	101.28
IntBk 8.95s91	101
IntBk 7.8s85	97.16
IntBk 7s82	97
IntBk 7.65s87	96.24
IntBk 8[illegible]	97.15
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	104¼
APL 10¾s97	100¼
ARA 4½s96	67½
ATO 4⅜s87	72
ATO 9¾s86	103½
AbbtL 7¾s96	99
AddM 9¾s95	99⅞
AetnCr 8½s83	[illegible]
AetnCr 9¼s86	102½
AirRe 3⅞s87	98¼
AlaBnc 7¼s97	100¼
AlaP 9s2000	93½
AlaP 8[illegible]s01	102
AlaP 7¼s02	85
AlaP 8⅛s03	97
AlaP 8¼s03	91
AlaP 9¼s04	101½
AlaP 10⅛s05	107⅛
AlaP 10[illegible]	103
AlaP 8¾s07	95⅛
Alaska 6s96	78
Alexn 5½s96	55
AllgWI 4s93	45
AllgL 4s81	88½
AllnGp 6s87	82
AllnGp 11[illegible]s94	113
AlldC 5.2s91	82
AlldC 6.6s93	[illegible]
AlldC 7[illegible]s95	[illegible]
AlldC 8¾s83	101
AlldPd 7s84	85
AldSu 5[illegible]s87	54
Alcoa 4¼s82	88¼
Alcoa 4¼R	[illegible]
Alcoa 4[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa 5¼s91	92
Alcoa 6s92	85½
Alcoa 9s95	102¼
Alcoa 7.45s[illegible]	[illegible]
AluCa 9[illegible]s95	103
AMAX 8s85	97
AMAX 8¼s84	103
AMAX 9[illegible]	103
Amerce 5s92	74
AFGP 4.8s87	74¼
AForP 9s88	[illegible]
AFor 5s30r	42¼
AAirFil 6s90	89½
AAirl 4¼s92	57½
AAirl 11s88	106½
AAirl 10⅞s83	107¾
AAirl 10s89	103¾
ABrnd 4¾s90	75
ABrnd 9⅝s79	107⅛
ABrnd 8⅛s85	101
ACan 3¾s88	73¼
ACan 6s97	85½
ACeM 6¾s91	68
ACred 8¼s97	100
ACyan 8⅜s85	102⅜
AExC 9[illegible]s82	105¼
AExC 8¼s85	101⅛
AExC 7.7s87	98¾
AFlet [illegible]	198
AGnin 6[illegible]s94	98
AHoist 4[illegible]s92	[illegible]
AHoist 5[illegible]s93	[illegible]
AHosp 5¾s99	103
Almvt 8¼s87	94½
AMF 4¼s81	91
AMedcp 5s97	73½
AMedcp 9¼s98	95
AmMot 6s88	[illegible]
ASmel 4⅝s88	73
AmStr 9[illegible]s93	104
ASug 5.3s93	73¾
ASu 5.3s93r	73½
ATT 2¾s80	89¾
ATT 2¾s82	83½
ATT 3¼s84	77¼
ATT 4⅜s85	81¼
ATT 2¾s86	69
ATT 2⅞s87	65
ATT 3⅞s90	63¾
ATT 8¾s2030	105½
ATT 7s01	88
ATT 6[illegible]s79	97
ATT 7⅛s03	90
ATT 8.80s05	105½
ATT 7⅛s82	103
ATT 8s07	93
Amfac 5¼s[illegible]	66½
Ampx 5[illegible]s94	62

Bonds	Last Price
Anhr 5[illegible]s91	85½
Anhr 6s92	85½
Anhr 7.35s99	98⅜
ApcoO 5¾s81	98⅛
AppP 7[illegible]s79	[illegible]
AppP [illegible]	[illegible]
AppP [illegible]s92	105
AppP [illegible]	104
Arco 2⅞s81	103¼
Arco 5s82	103
Arco 8⅜s83	103
Arco 8s84	103⅞
Arco 7[illegible]s85	99
Arco 7¾s86	99⅜
Arislr 5[illegible]s87	95½
ArizP 5[illegible]s82	104
ArizP 9.8s80	104½
ArizP 10[illegible]s80	111
ArlnRlt 5s85	[illegible]
Arms 4.35s84	86½
Arms 8s01	103
Armr 4[illegible]s83	85
Armr 5s84	79½
Armr 9[illegible]s00	107⅛
ArCk 8.45s84	[illegible]
ArRub 4[illegible]s87	80¼
AshO 4[illegible]s92	81
AshO 8.8s87	[illegible]
AshO 8.2s02	97
AsCp 5[illegible]s90	103
AsCp 8.2s87	99
AsInv 5¼s79	94½
AsInv 4½s83	81½
AsInv 4½s84	80
AsInv 4½s85	78½
Atchn 4s95st	60
Atchsn 4s95	63¼
Allco 6¼s87	60½
Al CL 4.95s88	75½
ARich 8¼s00	101¼
ARich 7.7s00	95¼
ARich 7[illegible]s03	[illegible]
AvcoC 5[illegible]s93	63
AvcoC 7[illegible]s93	77
AvcoC 9[illegible]	107
AvcoF 9[illegible]s80	105
AvcoF 11s90	110
AvcoF 9[illegible]s83	105¼
AvcoF 8[illegible]s84	101¼
AvcoF 8[illegible]s91	97
BPNA 9s80	101
B O 4s80	91
B O 4s80r	89
B O 4[illegible]s95	62
B O 4[illegible]s10A	68
BalGE 10s82	105
BalGE 10[illegible]s83	107½
BalGE 9[illegible]s05	95
BalGE 8[illegible]s06	[illegible]
BangP 5[illegible]s92	75
BangP 8[illegible]s94	[illegible]
BkCal 6[illegible]s95	85
BkNY 6[illegible]s94	92
Banka 8[illegible]s35	104
Banka 8[illegible]s31	103
Banka 8.35s37	101
BnkTr 8[illegible]s99	96
BaxL 4s97	137¼
BaxL 4[illegible]s91	[illegible]
BaxL 4[illegible]s01	96
BayCol 8[illegible]s31f	70
BecD 4[illegible]s88	82
BecD 5s89	87
BeecA 4[illegible]s93	93
Belco 4[illegible]s98	89
Belden 8s90	102
BellCn 8[illegible]s05	103
BellPa 8[illegible]s05	103
BellPa 6[illegible]s79	98
BellPa 7[illegible]s12	88
BellPa 7s80	59
BellPa 7[illegible]s13	92
BellPa 9[illegible]s14	113
BellPa 8[illegible]s15	104
BellPa 8[illegible]s17	93
Bendx 6[illegible]s92	91
Bendx 9[illegible]s81	103
BenCp 8[illegible]s73	106
BenCp 7[illegible]s96	92
BenCp 7.45s00	93
BenCp 6[illegible]s79	98
BenCp 7[illegible]s93	94
BenCp 9[illegible]s79	103
BenCp 8s01	101
BenCp 8.3s03	58
BenF 4[illegible]	91
BenNJ 7[illegible]s84	98
Berkv 5[illegible]s85	57
BethSt 3[illegible]s80	89
BethSt 4[illegible]s90	68
BethSt 5.4s92	77
BethSt 6[illegible]s99	86
BethSt 9s00	103
BethSt 8.45s05	97
BlkD 8.45s85	103
BobbB 5[illegible]s81	91
Bordn 2[illegible]s81	85
BorW 7[illegible]s93	94
BorW 9[illegible]s31	106
BorW 5[illegible]s92	82
vlBoM 6s70f	80
vlBos 4[illegible]s70fr	29
BosE 12[illegible]s79	107
BosE 9[illegible]s37	103
Brnf 5[illegible]s36xw	81½
Brnf 11[illegible]s87	108
Brnf 10s86	104
Brnf 9[illegible]s97	97
BrkUn 6[illegible]s92	81
BrkUn 9[illegible]s95	101
BrkUn 9[illegible]s85	104
BrnGp 6[illegible]s78	99
BrwngF 10[illegible]s75	105¾

Bonds	Last Price
Brswk 4[illegible]s81	89⅜
BucyE 9s99	103½
Budd 5[illegible]s94	98
Budell 6s83	69
Bulova 6s73	56
Burlind 5s91	77
BurNo 8[illegible]s55	101
BurNo 5[illegible]s92	88
Burro 7[illegible]s81	101
Butte 5[illegible]s88	87
Butte 10[illegible]s97	92
CIT 7[illegible]s81	99
CIT 9s91	102
CMI 4[illegible]s92	54
CNA 8[illegible]s95	89
Caesr 11[illegible]s90	105
CPcas perp	43
CarPL 7[illegible]s02	91
CaroT 9[illegible]s88	90
CaroT 9[illegible]s00	103
CaroT 7[illegible]s01	92
CaroT 8.1s03	96
Carr 5[illegible]s87	81
CartH 7.9s82	98
Case 5[illegible]s93	79
CastlC 5[illegible]s94	87
CastlC 8[illegible]s85	100
CatTr 5.3s92	83
CatTr 6[illegible]s92	95
CatTr 8.6s99	103
CatTr 8[illegible]s82	102
CatTr 8[illegible]s89	104
CatTr 5[illegible]s03	103
CatTr 8s01	99
Cave 11[illegible]s00	104
Cave 11[illegible]s03N	104
Ceco 4.75s88	71
Celanse 4s93	68
Cenco 5s96	49
Cenco 4[illegible]s97	45
CenGa [illegible]s95r	54
CenHu 5[illegible]s78	99
CeSov 6[illegible]s93	88
CenTel 8s96	97
Cent 7.85s97	87
ChrNY 8[illegible]s02	100
ChsBk 4[illegible]s93	68
ChsBk 8[illegible]s86	102
ChsC 6[illegible]s96	78
ChsC 5.90s99	100
ChMlg 7[illegible]s78	93
ChMlg 6[illegible]s96	56
ChMlg 7[illegible]s93	65
Chelse 5[illegible]s93	57½
Chelse 10s99	94
Chmtrn 9s94	103
ChNY 5s93	73
ChNY 5[illegible]s96	74
ChNY 7.8s82	100
ChNY 8.4s99	99
ChNY 8[illegible]s02	93
C&O 4[illegible]s92	70
C O 4[illegible]s92r	67
ChO 3[illegible]s75D	85
ChO 3[illegible]s56E	84
CPoM 7[illegible]s12	87
CPoM 8[illegible]s09	104
CPoV 8[illegible]s07	101
CPoWas 7¼	92
CPoWV 9s15	105
CGIW 4s88	54
CGIW 4[illegible]s33f	35
CMSIP 4s94	37
CMSIP 4s[illegible]r	37
CMSIP 5s55f	11
CTH 12[illegible]s94	31
ChokF 4[illegible]s81	20
ChrCft 6s89	87
Chrysl 8[illegible]s95	92
Chryslr 8s98	84
ChryF 7[illegible]s85	85
ChryF 8.35s91	90
ChryF 7.7s52	83
ChryF 7s79	97
ChryF 10s81	102
ChryF 9[illegible]s83	100
ChryF 9s85	95
ChryF 8[illegible]s52	98
ChryF 8[illegible]s84	97
ChryF 9[illegible]s87	97
Citicp 6[illegible]s79	98
Citicp 6[illegible]s83	97
Citicp 5.9s87	100
Citicp 5[illegible]s00	73
Citicp 8.45s07	103
CitSv 6[illegible]s07	97
CitSv 6[illegible]s97	87
CitSv 6[illegible]s99	82
CitSv 7.65s01	93
CitSv 9[illegible]s03	111
CtyInv 7[illegible]s90	90
CtyInv 8s91	79
CtyInv 8[illegible]s94	81
CtyInv 9s96	85
CtyInv 9[illegible]s97	87
ClkEq 9s82	102
ClkEq 7.85s91	96
ClkEq 10[illegible]s79	104
ClkEq 8s87	99
ClevEl 7[illegible]s90	91
ClevEl 8[illegible]s91	101
ClevEl 8[illegible]s05	103
ClevEl 9[illegible]s01	105
ClevEl 9.85s10	111
ClevEl 8.85s83	103
ClevEl 8.65s80	103
ClevEl 8[illegible]s11	99
ClevEl 8[illegible]s12	99
CstSla 7[illegible]s91	85
ColuG 5[illegible]s79	93
ColuG 5s82	90
ColuG 5[illegible]s85	87
ColuG 9s94	101
ColuG 8[illegible]s95	101

Bonds	Last Price
ColuG 9[illegible]s95	103
ColuG 8[illegible]s96	98
ColuG 8[illegible]s96	99
ColuG 7[illegible]s97M	92
ColuG 7[illegible]s97J	93
ColuG 9[illegible]s97	105
ColuG 10[illegible]s95	109
ColuPl 4[illegible]s87	97
ColuPl 5[illegible]s94	74
ColuPl 11[illegible]s90	107
ColSO 7s83	[illegible]
ColSO 9[illegible]s82	102
ColSO [illegible]s84	104
CEn 7.45s96	89
CmlCr 8[illegible]s91	100
CmlCr 7s79	98
CmlCr 7[illegible]s72	93
CmlCr 6[illegible]s79	[illegible]
CmlCr 7[illegible]s93	94
CmlCr 8s81	100
CmlCr 8.45s81	102
CmlCr 8[illegible]s85	100
CmlCr 8.9s85	101
CmlCr 8.35s86	102
ACmlSo 4[illegible]s91	65
CmwE 7[illegible]s03F	92
CmwE 7[illegible]s78	100
CmwE 7[illegible]s03J	92
CmwE 8s03	95
CmwE 9s77	102
CmwE 8[illegible]s80	103
CmwE 8[illegible]s05	103
CmwE 9s83	102
CmwE 9[illegible]s04	103
CmwE 8s62	101
CmwE 8[illegible]s07J	97
CmwE 8[illegible]s07D	97
CmwO 4[illegible]s92	48
CmpSci 6s94	69
ConnM 6[illegible]s70	91
ConnM 6s96	74
ConEd 3s79	94
ConEd 2[illegible]s82	80
ConEd 2[illegible]s84	75 n
ConEd 3[illegible]s05	68
ConEd 3[illegible]s86	63
ConEd 4[illegible]s86	70
ConEd 5s87	74
ConEd 4s88	65
ConEd 4[illegible]s90	66
ConEd 5s90	70
ConEd 4[illegible]s91	66
ConEd 4[illegible]s91	65
ConEd 4[illegible]s92V	62
ConEd 4[illegible]s92W	62
ConEd 9[illegible]s	102
ConEd 7.9s01	87
ConEd 7.9s02	89
ConEd 7[illegible]s03	84
ConEd 8.4s03	93
ConEd 9[illegible]s04	100
CnNG 5s82	91
CnNG 4[illegible]s83	87
CnNG 5s85	85
CnNG 4[illegible]s85	81
CnNG 4[illegible]s87	80
CnNG 4[illegible]s83	77
CnNG 4[illegible]s93	78
CnNG 7[illegible]s94	95
CnNG 8[illegible]s94	99
CnNG 9s95	102
CnNG 7[illegible]s95	95
CnNG 8[illegible]s95	100
CnNG 7[illegible]s97	96
CnNG 9[illegible]s95	107
CnNG 8[illegible]s96	100
CnPw 4[illegible]s89	68
CnPw 4[illegible]s90	68
CnPw 4[illegible]s91r	65
CnPw 5[illegible]s95	71
CnPw 6[illegible]s98	80
CnPw 6[illegible]s98	78
CnPw 7[illegible]s99	87
CnPw 8[illegible]s03	96
CnPw 8[illegible]s01	91
CnPw 7[illegible]s01	85
CnPw 7[illegible]s20	85
CnPw 8[illegible]s03	98
CnPw 11[illegible]s94	115
CnPw 11[illegible]s82	109
CnPw 9[illegible]s80	104
CnPw 11[illegible]s00	116
CnPw 9[illegible]s06	135
CnPw 9s06	102
CnPw 8[illegible]s37	100
ClIAir 3[illegible]s92	53
ClGp 8[illegible]s60	102
ClGp 8.85s04	104
ClIllCp 6[illegible]s79	93
ClIllCp 6.3s89	99
ClIllR 7[illegible]s79	83
ClOil 7[illegible]s99	93
ClTCal 10s82	104
ClTI 10[illegible]s83	105
ClIDat 5[illegible]s87	77
CoopL 7[illegible]s91	92
CoopL 4[illegible]s92	60
CoopL 10[illegible]s92	103
CrmPd 4[illegible]s83	85
CrmPd 5[illegible]s92	83
CornG 7[illegible]s98	97
Cous 6.5s82f	42
Crane 7s93	80
Crane 7s94	79
Crane 8s85	95
CrdF 10[illegible]s81	104
CrdF 10[illegible]s81	104
CrdF 8.2s87	99
Cresnt 5[illegible]s80	89
CrocN 5[illegible]s95	77
CrocN 6.15s94	97
CrwnZ 8[illegible]s00	103
CrwnZ 9[illegible]s05	102
Culb 11[illegible]s85	107

Bonds	Last Price
DPF 5[illegible]s87	68
Dana 7.3s96	91
Dart 7[illegible]s96	93
Dart 4[illegible]s97	73
Dayc 5[illegible]s94	69
Dayc 6s94	70
Dayc 6[illegible]s96	85
DaytH 7[illegible]s94	96
DaytH 9[illegible]s95	104
DaytP 10[illegible]s81	105
DaytP 10.7s05	113
Deere 4[illegible]s83	87
Deere 7.9s87	100
Deere 8.45s	102
Deere 5[illegible]s01	90
DeerCr 8[illegible]s52	102
DeerCr 8s84	103
DelMo 5[illegible]s94	78
DelPw 3[illegible]s88	70
DelPw 6[illegible]s97	78
DetEd 3[illegible]s30	88
DetEd 2[illegible]s82	79
DetEd 2[illegible]s85	68
DetEd 6.45s98	71
DetEd 6s96	74
DetEd 9s97	97
DetEd 9.15s	103
DetEd 8.10s	89
DetEd 8[illegible]s01	89
DetEd 7[illegible]s01	80
DetEd 7[illegible]s03	83
DetEd 9[illegible]s04	104
DetEd 12[illegible]s79	107
DetEd 12[illegible]s82	111
DetEd 11[illegible]s00	117
DetEd 10[illegible]s05	110
DiGior 5[illegible]s93	73
DialF 8[illegible]s69	98
Digir 4[illegible]s02	98
Dilling 5[illegible]s54	62
Dilling 9[illegible]s99	101
Divers 5[illegible]s93	46
Divers 9[illegible]s91	62
DglsAir 5s78	98
Dow 4.35s88	83
Dow 6.70s98	91
Dow 7.75s99	97
Dow 8[illegible]s2000	103
Dow 8.9s2000	104
Dow 7.4s02	93
Dow 7[illegible]s03	95
Dow 8[illegible]s05	102
Dow 8[illegible]s05	102
Dow 7[illegible]s07	97
Dresr 8.65s85	101
duP 8s81	101
duPnt 8.45s04	103
duPnt 8s86	102
duPnt 8[illegible]s06	102
DukeP 6.85s79	99
DukeP 7[illegible]s01	87
DukeP 7[illegible]s02	92
DukeP 7[illegible]s02	87
DukeP 7[illegible]s03	90
DukeP 8[illegible]s03	96
DukeP 9[illegible]s04	107
DukeP 13s79	107
DukeP 9[illegible]s05	106
DukeP 8[illegible]s05	99
DukeP 8[illegible]s07	96
DuqL 8[illegible]s00	101
DuqL 9s06	101
EGG 3[illegible]s87	71
ESys 4[illegible]s92	61
EasAir 5s92	50
EasAir 4[illegible]s93	43
EasAir 10s02	96
EatnCr 8[illegible]s84	101
EckdJ 4[illegible]s88	191
EdlsEll 5s95	62
ElPas 6s93	98
ElPas 6s93A	97
Englh 5[illegible]s97	96
Ens 9[illegible]s95	104
Ens 8[illegible]s07	101
EqutG 9s96	100
EqtLf 6[illegible]s95	95
Evans 6[illegible]s94	70
Exxon 6s97	103
Exxon 6[illegible]s98	81
ExxnP 9s04	86
ExxnP 8.05s80	105
ExxnP 8[illegible]s00	101
ExxnP 7.65s83	105
ExxnP 8[illegible]s01	103
FMC 4[illegible]s92	103
Fairch 4[illegible]s92	74
FairFd 9s96	72
Fal 8.85s96	101
Famly 5s81	92
Famly 5s81r	85
Farah 5s94	84
Feddr 5s96	44
Feddr 8[illegible]s94	48
FedN 4[illegible]s96	80
Fiber 4[illegible]s93	77
Fiber 6[illegible]s98	52
Finan 10[illegible]s90	73
Firest 9[illegible]s04	107
FstBk 6[illegible]s79	106
FstBk 8[illegible]s83	98
FstChi 6[illegible]s78	103
FstChi 6[illegible]s80	99 1-32
FstChi 7[illegible]s86	97
FstMd 9[illegible]s83	98
FstNBAH 9s84	105½

Bonds	Last Price
FsNOr 6[illegible]s80	95
FsNBo 6[illegible]s79	98
FsNBo 6[illegible]s90	97
FsNBos 8s82	102
FsPenn 7s93	60
FstSec 7s79	98
FstSec 7[illegible]s97	102
FlUnRl 7s91	91
FsWls 8[illegible]s96	98
FWIN 6.8s80	97
FisbM 4[illegible]s97	69
FishF 6[illegible]s94	73
FlexlV 4[illegible]s97	80
FlaPL 8[illegible]s82	102
FlaPL 10[illegible]s81	135
FlaPL 9[illegible]s84	103
FlyTlgr 7s80	97
FoodF 4s79	92
Ford 8[illegible]s90	103
Ford 6[illegible]s79	98
Ford 7.40s80	102
Ford 9[illegible]s94	106
FrdC 8[illegible]s90A	102
FrdC 8[illegible]s90	102
FrdC 8[illegible]s91	103
FrdC 7[illegible]s91	95
FrdC 4[illegible]s76	71
FrdC 4[illegible]s93	77
FrdC 7s80	97
FrdC 7[illegible]s92	94
FrdC 8.7s99	103
FrdC 7[illegible]s79	97
FrdC 7[illegible]s93	95
FrdC 7[illegible]s93	98
FrdC 8[illegible]s82	103
FrdC 9[illegible]s81	104
FrdC 10[illegible]s94	114
FrdC 8[illegible]s83	101
FrdC 9[illegible]s75	107
FrdC 8.85s85	104
FrdC 9.7s00	107
FrdC 8[illegible]s86	104
FrdC 8[illegible]s85	101
FrdC 8.1s84	100
FrdC 8[illegible]s83	100
FrdC 8[illegible]s01	[illegible]
FrdC 7[illegible]s89	97
ForeD 5[illegible]s80	97
FeMcK 6s94	80
Fruf 6s87	86
Fruf 5[illegible]s94	74
Fruf 7s79	99
FruF 7.6s84	95
FruF 9.15s83	103
FruF 8s87	98
Fuqua 7s88	77
Fuqua 9[illegible]s93	89
Fuqua 9[illegible]s97	95
GTE 10s2030	105
GambCr 9[illegible]s96	103
GnATr 5[illegible]s99	75
GClg 5[illegible]s87	81
GnEl 5.3s92	85
GnEl 7[illegible]s95	97
GnEl 6[illegible]s79	98
GElGr 7s79	99
GElCr 7s80	99
GElCr 8[illegible]s82	102
GE Cr 8.6s85	103
GElCr 8.4s81	101
GElCr 8.65s84	102
GElCr 8[illegible]s85	102
GE Cr 7[illegible]s88	93
GenFin 9[illegible]s84	102
GFood 8[illegible]s70	105
GFood 7[illegible]s84	99
GHo sf7s9465%	[illegible]
GHost 7s94	65
GHost 11s88	102
Gnlnst 4[illegible]s85	79
Gnlnst 5s92	65
Gnlln 10[illegible]s96	110
GMills 8[illegible]s95	101
GMA 4s79	96
GMA 4s79r	95
GMA 5s80	93
GMA 5s80r	93
GMA 5s81	92
GMA 4[illegible]s82	87
GMA 4[illegible]s83	85
GMA 4[illegible]s35	77
GMA 4[illegible]s85	78
GMA 4[illegible]s87	79
GMA 6[illegible]s88	88
GMA 7[illegible]s90	92
GMA 8s93	99
GMA 7[illegible]s94	95
GMA 7[illegible]s95	90
GMA 7.85s98	95
GMA 8[illegible]s99	102
GMA 8.70s83	103
GMA 8[illegible]s85	103
GMA 8[illegible]s84	102
GMA 8[illegible]s00	102
GMA 8[illegible]s86	100
GMA 6[illegible]s85N	101
GMA 6.15s86	103
GMA 8[illegible]s96	99
GMA 7.25s87	98
GMA 8s02	97
GMA 7.3s85	97
GMA 8s07	97
GM 3[illegible]s79	95
GM 8.05s85	102
GM 8[illegible]s05	105
GPtC 7.8s75	97

Bonds	Last Price
GTelE 4s90	68
GTelE 4s93r	65
GTelE 6[illegible]s91	92
GTelE 5s92	74
GTelE 9[illegible]s95	108
GTelE 6[illegible]s76	87
GTCal 8[illegible]s96	98
GWat 8[illegible]s75	133
Gene 10[illegible]s84	90
GaPac 5[illegible]s96	97
GaPac 6[illegible]s32	96
GaPac 8[illegible]s85	98
GaPw 8[illegible]s00	98
GaPw 7[illegible]s01	8[illegible]
GaPw 8[illegible]s01	91
GaPw 7[illegible]s01	85
GaPw 7[illegible]s02J	83
GaPw 7[illegible]s02	89
GaPw 8[illegible]s04	96
GaPw 11s79	103
GaPw 11[illegible]s00	111
GaPw 11[illegible]s05	112
GldLW 4[illegible]s87	73
Gliddn 5[illegible]s93	91
Go 7.85s97	85
Gdrch 8[illegible]s94	97
Gdrch 7[illegible]s77	85
Gdrch 9[illegible]s82	105
Gdyr 8.6s95	101
Gdyr 7.35s97	92
GerdnJ 5s58	77
Grace 4[illegible]s90	73
Grace 6[illegible]s78	96
GranC 4[illegible]s94	65
GlNoR 2[illegible]s82	81
GlNoR 3[illegible]s00	46
GlNoR [illegible]s70	58
GlWst 6s87	77
GGian 4[illegible]s92	[illegible]
Greyh 6[illegible]s90	84
Greyh 9[illegible]s01	105
GrevF 5[illegible]s72	97
Grum 4[illegible]s72	64
Grum 8s77	101
GlfWn 6s87	79
GlfWn 6s83	76
GlfWn 5[illegible]s93	68
GlfWn 7s03A	69
GlfWn 7s03B	68
GLMO 4s44	37
GlfMo 5s56f	42
GlfMO 5s56fr	42
GlfOil 8[illegible]s95	102
GulfUld 8[illegible]s85	103
Halib 9[illegible]s00	108
HamP 5s94	70
Harra 7[illegible]s96	105
Harra 9[illegible]s76	105
HarBk 7.2s80	93
Harlfd 8[illegible]s96	95
Hawn 8.2s01	93
Hawn 11[illegible]s34	112
Hellr 9[illegible]s87	105
Hellr 9[illegible]s91	10[illegible]
Hellr 7[illegible]s80	100
Hellr 10[illegible]s85	104
Hellr 8.1s87	99
Hellr 8[illegible]s82	102
Hercul 6[illegible]s99	84
Hercul 8[illegible]s83	101
Hertz 8[illegible]s01	103
Heubn 4[illegible]s97	63
Heubn 8[illegible]s95	101
HiltnH 5[illegible]s95	80
Holldy 9[illegible]s95	132
HonvF 8.7s95	101
Honey 6.15s92	83
HosAH [illegible]s99	10[illegible]
HosAff 10s91	102
HoCp 10[illegible]s93	103
HoCp 10[illegible]s00	103
Hostln 5[illegible]s94	65
HousF 4s78	53
HousF 5s82	89
HousF 8[illegible]s01	103
HousF 10[illegible]s94	112
HousF 9s03	104
HousF 7.85s86	99
HousF 8[illegible]s03	99
HousF 8.45s97	[illegible]
HousL 5[illegible]s85	87
Human 6s89	92
ITTF 10[illegible]s75	111
ITTF 11[illegible]s85	108
ITTW 8[illegible]s95	103
IllBel 2[illegible]s81	87
IllBel 7[illegible]s05	93
IllBel 8s04	97
IllBel 9[illegible]s16	100
IllCnt 3[illegible]s89H	61
IllPw 7.6s01	92
IllPw 8[illegible]s05	100
Inco 6.85s93	84
IrMic 6[illegible]s78	99
IrMic 10[illegible]s83	104
IrMic 11s83	107
IrMP 10[illegible]s84	105
IndBel 8[illegible]s[illegible]	99
IndBel 10s14	111
IndBel 8[illegible]s17	98
IncNtl 8[illegible]s96	96
InNH 7.4s03	98
IngR 8[illegible]s85	103
InldStl 4[illegible]s87	82
InldStl 4[illegible]s89	76
InldStl 6[illegible]s92	91
InldStl 8[illegible]s95	101

Bonds	Last Price
InldStl 8[illegible]s97	101
InldStl 9[illegible]s00	107
Insilco 9[illegible]s79	110
Inslav 7[illegible]s80	75
IntHrv 4[illegible]s88	73
IntHrv 4.8s91	72
IntHrv 8[illegible]s75	103
IntHrv 9s04	102
IrHvC 4[illegible]s81	87
IrHvC 7[illegible]s94	89
IrHvC 9.75s82	102
IrHvC 8[illegible]s81	101
IrHvC 9s84	102
IrHvC 8.35s86	100
IrMin 4s91	130
IPap 8.25s95	105
IPap 4[illegible]s96	63
IntSilvr 5[illegible]s93	64
IntTT 11s82	110
IntTT 9[illegible]s83	105
IntTT 8[illegible]s00	110
IntTT 10s03	111
IscoH 5[illegible]s97	73
JCP 10[illegible]s35	107
JCP 9[illegible]s06	105
JonesL 6[illegible]s94	65
JonesL 9[illegible]s95	92
K mart 6s97	104
Kane 9[illegible]s93	95
Kellog 8[illegible]s85	103
Kenn 7[illegible]s01	91
KyPw 7[illegible]s80	99
KerrMc 8s83	101
KerrMc 8[illegible]s05	102
KimCl 3[illegible]s83	82
KimCl 5[illegible]s91	83
Kralt 6[illegible]s95	94
Kroar 9s95	101
Kroar 8.7s78	103
Kroar 9[illegible]s83	106
LFE 10s92	93
LMI 6[illegible]s82	60
LTV 5s88	55
LTV 9[illegible]s97	74
LTV 11s07	85
LearS 10s04	102
LigSp 6s92	86
LigSp 7.6s77	96
LincFt 6[illegible]s96	99
Lionl 5[illegible]s80	85
Litton 3[illegible]s87	62
Litton 87reg	62
Lockh 4[illegible]s92	51
Loew 6[illegible]s93	75
LomN 5[illegible]s91	72
LonSG 4[illegible]s37	74
LonSl 5[illegible]s93	75
LgIsLt 9[illegible]s32	103
LglsLt 9[illegible]s83	101
Loral 10[illegible]s97	102
Lorilld 4[illegible]s85	79
Lorilld 6[illegible]s73	76
LouN [illegible]s03F	46
LouN 11s95	103
LpGS 4[illegible]s87	78
LpGS 9[illegible]s70	105
Lowen 8[illegible]s75	83
LuckSt 6[illegible]s00	105
Lykes 7[illegible]s94N	54
Lykes 7[illegible]s94	51
Lykes 11s03	78
MGIC 5s93	64
MGIC 8[illegible]s88	93
MacD 6s87	85
MckF 9[illegible]s90	104
MckTr 10[illegible]s35	103
Macke 4[illegible]s92	65
MacMl 4s92	62
Macy 5s92	103
McyCr 9[illegible]s50	103
MadS 6[illegible]s87	78
MeYk 9.1s02	[illegible]
MeYk 8[illegible]s02	99
MfrH 7.6s81	99
MfrH 8[illegible]s04	98
MfrH 8[illegible]s82	102
MrH 8[illegible]s07	97
MarQ 8[illegible]s00	100
MarQ 7.65s83	100
Marcor 6[illegible]s88	85
Marcor 5s96	97
MarM 7[illegible]s03	83
MartA 9[illegible]s96	102
MarMa 6s94	89
MdNll 8s86	108
MaMu 6[illegible]s90	83
MaMu 6[illegible]s91	78
MatEl 6[illegible]s90	120
MayDC 9s89	102
Myr 7.85s96	97
McCro 5s81	78
McCro 7[illegible]s94	57
McCro 10[illegible]s85	90
McCro 7[illegible]s94N	58
McCro 7[illegible]s97	60
McCro 7[illegible]s95	59
McDnl 9[illegible]s82	105
McDD 4[illegible]s91	84
McGH 3[illegible]s92	64
Mead 8[illegible]s95	101
Melln 5.9s89	100
Mem 5[illegible]s90	66
Merck 7[illegible]s85	100
MGM 10s93	98
MGM 10s94	99
MGM 10[illegible]s96	104
MGM 9[illegible]s86	101

Bonds	Last Price
MichB 3[illegible]s88	65
MichB 7[illegible]s11	72
MichB 7s12	85
MichB 9.60s	109
MichB 8[illegible]s15	98
MicG 10[illegible]s82	107
MicG 10[illegible]s95	112
MicW 9[illegible]s94	105
MidMt 8s80	66
MilleL 5[illegible]s94	71
MplsSL 6s85r	85
MMM 8.20s	102
MRvT 9[illegible]s00	103
MKT 4s90	47
MKT 5[illegible]s33f	18
MPcCp 8s94	154
MPac 4[illegible]s90	77
MPac 4[illegible]s05	55
MPac 4[illegible]s05r	54
MPac 4[illegible]s20f	52
MPac 4[illegible]s30f	52
MPac 5s45f	54
MoPtC 10s97	100
MoAl 8.45s5	101
Mobil 8[illegible]s01	101
MobO 7[illegible]s01	93
MohD 12s89	106
Monog 10s99	103
Monsan 9[illegible]s	105
Monsan 8s85	101
MonW 4[illegible]s90	76
MonW 9[illegible]s00	103
MntWC 4[illegible]s80	91
MntWC 4[illegible]s81	90
MntWC 6[illegible]s87	86
MntWC 7[illegible]s88	94
MntWC 9s89	105
MntWC 9[illegible]s90	104
MntWC 9.65s95	105
MntWC 8[illegible]s86	102
MntWC 6[illegible]s02	96
MoryM 7s90	91
Morgn 4[illegible]s98	74
Morgn 8s86	101
MorlN 8[illegible]s95	100
MISTI 3[illegible]s78	98 3-16
MISTI 7[illegible]s11	91
MISTI 7[illegible]s13	93
MISTI 9[illegible]s12	110
MISTI 9[illegible]s15	110
MISTI 8.7s81	103
MISTI 7[illegible]s16	96
MISTI 8s17	96
NCNB 8.4s95	95
NCNB 7[illegible]s97	88
NCNB 8[illegible]s99	95
NCR 9s85	103
NLInd 7[illegible]s95	93
NLT 8.80s85	104
Nabls 7[illegible]s01	97
NarE 10[illegible]s50	104
NBisc 4[illegible]s87	81
NCan 5s93	70
NCan 7s01	98
NCash 5.6s91	81
NCash 7.7s94	75
NCash 6s95	90
NCity 5[illegible]s89	70
NCity 6[illegible]s91	71
NDair 4[illegible]s92	62
NDist 4[illegible]s92	88
NHom 4[illegible]s96	43
NInd 5[illegible]s88	68
NInd 10s99	94
NLead 4[illegible]s88	76
NMdE 6[illegible]s96	97
NStl 8s95	95
NTea 3[illegible]s80	81
Natom 8[illegible]s97	98
NtrlG 9[illegible]s95	104
NEMer 8.65	100
NEnT 3s82	80

Bonds	Last Price
NEnT 8[illegible]s09	100
NEnT 8.2s04	98
NEnT 6[illegible]s79	98
NEnT 7[illegible]s07	89
NEnT 8s03	96
NEnT 9[illegible]s10	109
NJBTI 7[illegible]s11	89
NJBTI 7[illegible]s12	89
NJBTI 7[illegible]s13	94
NJBTI 8[illegible]s16	100
NYBkS 8s81	101
vlNYH 4s07f	33
vlNYH 4s07fr	32
vlNYH 4[illegible]s	7
NYEG 7[illegible]s01	90
NYEG 7[illegible]s81	98
NYEG 10.6s82	107
NYTI 4[illegible]s91	70
NYTI 3[illegible]s96	56
NYTI 7[illegible]s86	96
NYTI 8s08	97
NYTI 7[illegible]s11	90
NYTI 8.3s12	99
NYTel 9[illegible]s14	105
NYTel 8s83	101
NYT 8[illegible]s15	105
NYTI 8[illegible]s16	102
NYTI 8[illegible]s15	99
NYTI 7[illegible]s17	95
NewhL 6s95	75
NiMP 2[illegible]s80	90
NiMP 3[illegible]s83	80
NiMP 3[illegible]s83	78
NiMP 4[illegible]s87	76
NiMP 4[illegible]s87r	75
NiMP 12[illegible]s81	114
NiMP 10[illegible]s85	105
Norlin 9s88	98
NAMg 5[illegible]s79	86
NoAPh 4s92	69
NoAPh 9[illegible]s00	106
NolllG 8[illegible]s83	102
NolllG 8[illegible]s01	104
NoNG 4[illegible]s78	96
NoNG 9[illegible]s90	104
NoNG 8s91	99
NoNG 7[illegible]s92	95
NoNG 9s85	103
NoPac 4s97r	55
NoPac 3s47	35
NoPac 3s47r	35
NoSP 5s90	75
NSPW 4[illegible]s87	74
NSPW 4[illegible]s94	66
Norlrp 4[illegible]s87	112
NwstB 6[illegible]s78	98
Nwstl 7[illegible]s94	90
NwnBl 7[illegible]s11	94
NwnBl 7[illegible]s35	92
NwnBl 10s14	112
NwnBl 8[illegible]s12	101
NwnBl 8[illegible]s17	99
NwnMu 6s91	77
Norton 9[illegible]s	107
NortS 6s98	77
NortS 7.7s96	95
OccIP 11s82	107
Ogden 5s93	69
OhBIT 6[illegible]s78	98
OhBIT 7[illegible]s11	91
OhBIT 7[illegible]s13	94
OhEd 10s81	104
OhEd 9[illegible]s86	105
OhEd 8[illegible]s00	100
OhEd 8[illegible]s07	99
OhEl 11s83	106
OhPw 6[illegible]s79	97
OhPw 10[illegible]s82	106
OhPw 12[illegible]s81	106
OkIE 4[illegible]s87	76
Oneld 5[illegible]s88	82
OutbM 7[illegible]s96	93

Bonds	Last Price
Outlet 5[illegible]s86	148
OwCor 6[illegible]s94	92
OwCor 9[illegible]s00	103
Ownill 4[illegible]s92	88
PPG 8s85	101
PPG 8[illegible]s2000	102
PGE 3[illegible]s78	96
PGE 3s79	92
PGE 3[illegible]s80	87
PGE 2[illegible]s81	85
PGE 4[illegible]s86	75
PGE 5s89	75
PGE 5s91	72
PGE 5s91r	72
PGE 4[illegible]s92	70
PGE 4[illegible]s93	67
PGE 8[illegible]s92	102
PGE 8s2003	93
PGE 7[illegible]s03	88
PGE 7[illegible]s04	87
PGE 7[illegible]s05ZZ	90
PGE 7[illegible]s05A	91
PGE 9[illegible]s06	103
PGE 9.85s82	106
PGE 9[illegible]s06	107
PGE 9[illegible]s85	105
PGE 8[illegible]s08	96
PGE 8[illegible]s09	98
PacGT 8s90	97
PacLS 9s85	101
PNwT 8[illegible]s10	103
PNwT 7s79	99
PNwT 8[illegible]s08	103
PNwT 9s12	105
PSwAir 6s87	75
PacTT 2[illegible]s85	68
PacTT 3[illegible]s87	67
PacTT 4[illegible]s88	73
PacTT 3[illegible]s91	66
PacTT 8.65s85	102
PacTT 8[illegible]s06	102
PacTT 7.8s07	92
PacTT 7[illegible]s08	87
PacTT 7[illegible]s80	99
PacTT 7[illegible]s09	90
PacTT 9[illegible]s11	108
PacTT 9s81	104
PacTT 9.1s84	104
PacTT 8[illegible]s15	103
PacTT 8[illegible]s17	99
PAA 4[illegible]s79	93
PAA 4[illegible]s84	67
PAA 4[illegible]s86	57
PAA 5[illegible]s89	56
PAA 11[illegible]s86	103
PAA 11[illegible]s86	103
PAA 7[illegible]s98	82
PAA 9[illegible]s96	100
PAA 11s99	105
PAA 10[illegible]s01	104
PAA 11[illegible]s94A	104
PAA 11[illegible]s94B	104
Papcft 5[illegible]s94	74
PenyF 5[illegible]s87	81
PenyF 7[illegible]s91	96
PenyF 9.45s81	104
Penny 8[illegible]s95	104
Penny 9s99	106
PaPL 10[illegible]s82	106
Penwl 9[illegible]s95	103
Pennzl 7[illegible]s88	95
Pennzl 7[illegible]s88	94
Pennzl 5[illegible]s96	77
Pennzl 8[illegible]s96	98
Pennzl 10[illegible]s83	107
Pepsic 4[illegible]s96	119
Pepsic 8[illegible]s81	102
Pepsic 8[illegible]s85	100
PereM 3[illegible]s80	91
Pfizer 4s97	73
Pfizer 8[illegible]s35	104
Pfizer 9[illegible]s00	103

Bonds	Last Price
Phelp 7[illegible]s78	100
Phelp 8.1s96	92
Phelp 8[illegible]s95	99
PhilEl 3[illegible]s85	71
PhilEl 4[illegible]s37	72
PhilEl 5s89	72
PhilaEl 5s87r	77
PhilEl 6[illegible]s93	80
PhilEl 4[illegible]s94	65
PhilEl 6[illegible]s97	74
PhilEl 9s95	103
PhilEl 7[illegible]s00	89
PhilEl 8[illegible]s96	96
PhilEl 7[illegible]s01	87
PhilEl 7[illegible]s03	89
PhilEl 8[illegible]s04	97
PhilEl 11s80	105
PhilEl 12[illegible]s31	107
PhilEl 11[illegible]s03	117
PhilEl 11[illegible]s00	114
PhilEl 9[illegible]s06	103
PhilEl 9[illegible]s02	10[illegible]
PhilEl 8[illegible]s07	99
PhilEl 8[illegible]s03	98
PhilM 8.85s82	103
PhilM 8[illegible]s95	102
PhilP 7[illegible]s01	95
PhilP 8[illegible]s00	103
PhilV 5[illegible]s94	63
Pionr 9[illegible]s82	103
Pillsln 4s97	59
PorG 10[illegible]s80	106
PorG 10s82	105
PorG 9[illegible]s85	105
PorG 11[illegible]s05	115
PorG 9[illegible]s05	102
PorG 8[illegible]s07	95
PotEl 9[illegible]s05	105
PotEl 7[illegible]s07	97
PotEl 8[illegible]s09	97
PotEl 10[illegible]s81	105
ProcG 7s02	92
ProcG 8[illegible]s05	102
PSCol 8[illegible]s03	100
PSCol 7[illegible]s02	89
PSInd 7[illegible]s01	93
PSInd 8s04	98
PSInd 9[illegible]s81	104
PSInd 9.60s05	108
PSInd 7[illegible]s07	95
PSEG 9s95	103
PSEG 8[illegible]s04	101
PSEG 12s04	120
PSEG 8[illegible]s05	103
PSEG 8[illegible]s07	53
PuRT 8.7s96	98
Puget 10.45s85	107
PullL 10s85	108
PullL 8[illegible]s85	102
Purex 4[illegible]s94	70
RCA 9[illegible]s90	103
RCA 4[illegible]s92	73
RCA 10.2s92	108
RainB 9[illegible]s85	107
RalsP 7.7s96	95
RalsP 5[illegible]s00	109
Ramin 8s95	84
Ramin 5s96	55
Ramin 10s00	98
RapA72 7s94	54
RapA69 7s94	54
RapA 7[illegible]s85	69
RapA 6s88	58
RdgB 5[illegible]s83	88
Reichld 8s94	95
RelGp 9[illegible]s98	94
G7 [illegible]	94
RelGp 9[illegible]s99	94
RepStl 4[illegible]s85	83
RepStl 8.9s95	101

Bonds	Last Price
RevrC 5[illegible]s92	66
Revl 8.45s85	102
Revln 7[illegible]s01	91
Revln 8s07	99
RevM 4[illegible]s91	71
RevTb 7s89	93
RevTb 7[illegible]s74	99
Riegel 5s93	73
RochG 9[illegible]s05	104
RochG 8s07	99
RocnT 4[illegible]s74	75
Rocln 4[illegible]s91	73
Rocln 8.3s95	97
Rocln 8[illegible]s95	100
Rocln 4[illegible]s87	77
Rocln 8.9s86	103
Rohr 5[illegible]s85	62
Rydr 11[illegible]s90	108
Ryder 9[illegible]s32	104
Ryder 13s94	103
SCM 5[illegible]s88	80
SCM 9[illegible]s90	102
StLSaF 4s77	56
StLSaF 5s06f	55
StRPa 4[illegible]s97	99
SarD 9.3s79	101
SarD 10.7s82	106
SarD 10s05	108
SanD 8[illegible]s07	98
Sandrs 5s92	69
Sandrs 12s92	148
SFeln 6[illegible]s98	107
SaulRl 8[illegible]s90	86
SavE 12[illegible]s81	110
SavEl 9.80s86	100
Schltz 9[illegible]s99	107
ScotFet 9s85	103
Scot 8[illegible]s2000	102
Scot 8.15s85	101
SeaCst 8.25s96	99
SeaFl 5[illegible]s90	96
Seagr 7[illegible]s96	94
Searl 7[illegible]s80	99
Searl 8s81	103
Sears 4[illegible]s83	87
Sears 6[illegible]s93	89
Sears 8[illegible]s95	103
Sears 7[illegible]s85	100
Sears 8s06	99
Sears 7[illegible]s07	98
SearA 5s82	89
SearA 5s82r	89
SearA 8[illegible]s86	100
Seatrin 6s94	62
SeaP 7.7s92	99
ShellO 4[illegible]s86	88
ShellO 8[illegible]s00	102
ShellO 7[illegible]s02	94
ShellO 8s07	98
ShWl 6[illegible]s75	81
ShWl 9.45s99	106
S gnl 8.85s94	103
Sinclr 4[illegible]s86	137
Sinclr 4.6s33	80
Singer 8s99	88
Skl Cp 5s92	65
Smith 10[illegible]s95	103
SmK 8.15s84	107
SohioB 9[illegible]s99	108
SohioB 8[illegible]s83	102
SohioP 8[illegible]s01	101
SoCBl 8[illegible]s04	99
SoCBl 7[illegible]s07	91
SoCBl 8[illegible]s13	98
SoCBl 10s14	111
SoCBl 9.2s10	107
SoCBl 8.2s83	101
SoCBl 8[illegible]s17	97
SoestB 4[illegible]s97	58
SoestB 10[illegible]s93	104
SoBIT 2[illegible]s85	70
SoBIT 7.6s03	97
oBIT 6[illegible]s77	98
SoBIT 7[illegible]s10	89
SoBIT 7[illegible]s13	93
SoBIT 8s14	97
SoBIT 8[illegible]s16	99
ScBLT 8[illegible]s17	98

Bonds	Last Price
SCE 3[illegible]s80	87
SoCG 8.85s95	101
SoCG 10[illegible]s81	107
SCouG 9[illegible]s95	103
SoNG 7.7s91	95
SoNG 6[illegible]s77	99
SNET 8[illegible]s08	97
SNET 9[illegible]s10	108
SPac 4[illegible]s81	89
SPac 5[illegible]s83	88
SouRy 5s94	71
SoulF 10[illegible]s85	136
Sa Besh 9[illegible]s01	103
SwBT 2[illegible]s85	716
SwBT 8[illegible]s07	103
SwBT 6[illegible]s11	85
SwBT 7[illegible]s09	94
SwBT 7[illegible]s12	90
SwBT 7[illegible]s13	92
SwBT 8[illegible]s14	99
SwBT 8.2s82	102
SwBT 9[illegible]s15	107
SwBT 8[illegible]s16	101
SwBT 8[illegible]s17	99
Spery 8.2s96	99
Spery 6s00	96
SperyF 7[illegible]s85	98
Spiegl 5s87	74
StBrn 6[illegible]s93	91
SOCal 4[illegible]s83	85
SOCal 5[illegible]s92	83
SOCal 7s95	91
SOCal 8[illegible]s05	104
StOIn 4[illegible]s83	85
Stln 6s83reg	85
StOInd 6s91	85
StOIn 6s98	81
StOIn 9.2s04	107
StOPn 6.1s87	130
StOIn 8[illegible]s05	102
StOIn 7[illegible]s07	98
StdOh 7.6s99	91
StdOh 8[illegible]s00	100
StdOh 8[illegible]s81	100
StdOh 6[illegible]s79	97
StdOh 6[illegible]s81	94
StdOh 7[illegible]s85	97
StdOh 8[illegible]s07	99
StPkg 5[illegible]s90	52
StPkg 6s90	60
StPru 6[illegible]s90	70
StatStB 9s83	103
Stevens 4s90	72
StorBr 4[illegible]s86	81
Suave 5s97	50
SunOil 4[illegible]s90	83
SunOil 8[illegible]s00	102
Sunsh 6[illegible]s99	96
Sutro n 4[illegible]s87	85
Sybr n 4[illegible]s87	78
TRE 9[illegible]s02	102
TRW 9[illegible]s5	107
Talclt 5[illegible]s83	87
TalcNtl 6s94	54
Tandy 13s94	101
Tandy 10s91	100
Tapp 5[illegible]s94	61
Tektrn 8[illegible]s83	102
Teledy 7s92	73
Teledy 10s04	102
Telex 9s96	73
Tenco 6[illegible]s92	102
Tenco 7s93	88
Tenco 9s78	100
Teninc 6s79	98
Tenco 8[illegible]s21	99
Tenco 9s94	102
Tenco 8[illegible]s02	101
TVA 7s97	89
TVA 7[illegible]s97r	89
TV 7.35s97Br	92
TV 7.35s97C	93
TV 7.35s97Cr	93
TVA 7.4s97	94
TWA 7.4s97r	93
TV 7.35s98A	93
TV 7.25s98B	92
TV 7.35s98Br4	[illegible]

Bonds	Last Price
TV 7[illegible]s78C	97
TV 7[illegible]s78Cr	97
TVA 7.7s98	97
TVA 8.05s99	100
TV 8.05s99r	99
TVA 8.10s79	101
TenR 4s19	50
Tescro 5[illegible]s89	72
Texco 5[illegible]s97	79
Texco 7[illegible]s01	96
Texco 7[illegible]s05	105
Texco 8[illegible]s05	101
TxPac 5s00	61
TxCBn 8[illegible]s85	105
TxCo 3[illegible]s83	82
TxGsT 8[illegible]s94	101
TxGsT 7[illegible]s83	98
Txlrd 7[illegible]s99	85
Txlnt 11[illegible]s97	102
Texti 4[illegible]s96	40
Txtrn 6[illegible]s30	102
TldeO 3[illegible]s86	77
TolEd 9s00	101
TolEd 7[illegible]s02	87
TolEd 8s03	90
TolEd 10s82	105
TolEd 9.35s85	103
TrlmF 7[illegible]s78	99
Trane 4s92	73
TWA 6[illegible]s78f	101
TWA 4s92	41
TWA 5s94	49
TWA 10s85	100
TWA 11s86	103
TranF 8[illegible]s01	102
TrGPL 6[illegible]s87	84
TrGPL 8[illegible]s89	55
TrGPL 8[illegible]s90	99
TrGPL 9[illegible]s90	102
TrGPL 8[illegible]s91	100
TrGPL 7.6s77	95
TrGPL 9[illegible]s85	105
Trvlr 8.7s85	102
UG 11s90	111
UVInd 5[illegible]s92	92
UVInd 5[illegible]s95	67
UVInd 9[illegible]s87	100
UCarb 5.3s97	79
UCarb 6[illegible]s85	100
UCarb 7[illegible]s06	94
UnCp 6s88	72
UnCp 7s89	81
UOllC 6[illegible]s98	85
UOllC 8[illegible]s02	102
UOllC 8[illegible]s85	102
UOllC 8[illegible]s05	104
UPCp 4[illegible]s99	150
UPCp 8.6s83	103
UTank 5s85	85
Unlry 15[illegible]s96	63
UnAL 5s91	71
UnAL 6[illegible]s92	63
UBkNY 7[illegible]s87	96
UBrnd 5[illegible]s94	54
UBrnd 9[illegible]s98	84
UGCp 4[illegible]s78	98
UGCp 4[illegible]s78	98
UGsP 8[illegible]s87	98
UJer 7.95s79	99
UJer 7[illegible]s97	88
UnNucl 5s88	92
USHo 5[illegible]s96	60
USHo 10s87	96
USln 7[illegible]s97	87
USPlC 4[illegible]s90	74
USPlC 8s96	90
USStl 4s83	83
USStl 4[illegible]s86	82
USStl 4[illegible]s95	67
USSH 5[illegible]s01	79
UnTec 5[illegible]s91	76
UnTec 4[illegible]s92	75
UnTec 9s85	105
UnTel 9.4s97	104
UnTel 11s00	110
UnUtll 5s93	76
Univar 9[illegible]s99	101

Bonds	Last Price
Uplhn 6[illegible]s85	[illegible]
USLIF 9[illegible]s85	[illegible]
UtaP 10[illegible]s80	[illegible]
UtaP 10[illegible]s03	[illegible]
VerP 9[illegible]s98	[illegible]
VerP 8[illegible]s78	[illegible]
VaEP [illegible]	[illegible]
VaNBsh 8[illegible]	[illegible]
VaRy 6s2008	[illegible]
Vul 10[illegible]s2000	[illegible]
WagE 6[illegible]s86	[illegible]
Walgr 5[illegible]s91	[illegible]
WalM 6[illegible]s91	[illegible]
WaltJ 5[illegible]s91	[illegible]
WarC 8[illegible]s88	[illegible]
WarC 9[illegible]s96	[illegible]
WarL 8[illegible]s00	[illegible]
Wean 5[illegible]s93	[illegible]
Wean 5[illegible]s93	[illegible]
WellF 7[illegible]s97	[illegible]
WsPtP 7[illegible]s98	[illegible]
WAlrL 5[illegible]s93	[illegible]
WAlrL 10[illegible]s84	[illegible]
WBnc 7[illegible]s82	[illegible]
WCoNA 10[illegible]s96	[illegible]
WElec 8[illegible]s95	[illegible]
WElec 7[illegible]s96	[illegible]
WPT 10s01	[illegible]
WUC 5[illegible]s97	[illegible]
WUC 10s97	[illegible]
WUTI 5[illegible]s87	[illegible]
WUTI 6[illegible]s80	[illegible]
WUTI 5s92	[illegible]
WUTI 8.45s[illegible]	[illegible]
WUTI 8.1s[illegible]	[illegible]
WUTI [illegible]	[illegible]
WUTI 10s[illegible]	[illegible]
WstC 8[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
WstC 7.6s97	[illegible]
WstgE 5s[illegible]	[illegible]
WstgE 8s85	[illegible]
Wstv 9[illegible]s2000	[illegible]
Weyh 5.2s91	[illegible]
Weyh 7.65s[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyh 8s00	[illegible]
Weyh 8s85	[illegible]
Weyh 7.95s[illegible]	[illegible]
WhllC 5s[illegible]	[illegible]
WhMt 5[illegible]s92	[illegible]
WhMt 7[illegible]s81	[illegible]
Whitkr 4[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitkr 10s[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitkr [illegible]	[illegible]
Wicke 5[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicke 9s[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicke 8s[illegible]	[illegible]
WIllR 5s[illegible]	[illegible]
Wms 10[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
WisTl 7[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
WiscTl 8s14	[illegible]
WiscTl 8[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Wlico 4[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Wornt 5s[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolw [illegible]	[illegible]
Woolw 9s97	[illegible]
WldAwy [illegible]	[illegible]
WylLb 5[illegible]	[illegible]
Wylv 7[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox 6s85	[illegible]
Xerox 8.2s[illegible]	[illegible]
Yngts 4[illegible]s90	[illegible]
Yngts 10[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Yngts 9[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Zapt 4[illegible]s88	[illegible]
Zapt 4[illegible]s88	[illegible]
Zapt 4[illegible]s88C	[illegible]
Zapt 10[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Zapt 10[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
ZapOff 7[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
ZapOff 8s[illegible]	[illegible]
Zayre 5[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]
Zayre 8s[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurn 5[illegible]s[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign ... Page 11

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

DM BONDS (Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	105	
Australia 9-82	112½	
Austria 8½-87	107¼	
B.F Comm Ext. 8¼-83	108.20	
City of Bergen 8⅝-85	104.10	
British Gas 6¾-84	106.85	
CFP 8½-85	103¾	
Csse Nat Autor 9½-82	106	
Csse Nat Telec 8¾-82	102¼	
Copenhagen 7¾-86	107¼	
Courtaulds 6¾-87	108½	
Denmark 8¼-82	107	
Daimler-Benz Fin 8-85	106¾	
E I B 7¾-86	107¼	
E I B 8-80	108¾	
Estel 8½-85	102.90	
Eurofima 8-83	101.55	
Europarat 7-88	106.60	
Finland 7-87	101.90	
Forsmarks 8¼-83	107¾	
I C I Int Fin 6½-92	105.90	
ICI Int Fin 8½-82	107.20	
Ind Hyp Finn 9-84	94¼	
Int Am Dev Bk 8½-85	104.15	
Johannesburg 8-86	106	
K H D Fin Hold 6¾-87	104¼	
K L M Int 8½-85	102¼	
Montanunion 6½-88	109.85	
Montanunion 8-82	102	
Newfoundland 6½-88	105¼	
New Zealand 7-87	108.35	
Norsk Hydro 8-87	107½	
Norway 8¼-80	103	
Oester Donaukw 6¾-83	111½	
Oester Donaukw 8¼-85	107¾	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	103¾	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	107¼	
Philips 8¾-82	108.70	
Post-OchKred Bk8½-82	105.65	
Prov Quebec 8½-87	101¼	
Sth Afr Railw 9½-80	104.35	
Sveriges Inv Bk 8½-83	105	
Sanko Steamship 8½-85	104¾	
Unilever 8½-87	112.15	
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	107½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	102.85	
Worldbank 8-82	108.35	
Worldbank 8¾-83	109½	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Comm. Urb 8-86	126	—
C.C.A 8-86	126	—
Cred Nat 8-86	126	—
Denmark 8-86	126	—
E S B (Irl) 8¼-86	126	—
Escom 8¼-86	121	—
Manitoba 7-89	125	—
Nancy 8-86	126	—
Norges 7¾-86	126	—
Reed 8¾-83	123	—
S D R 8-86	126	—
Apel 9½-85	106	—
Cofiroute 9-89	104	105
Cop City 8¾-86	106¼	107¼
Cop City 9¼-85	107½	108½
Cop City 10-79	106	—
C.C.A 9¼-85	107½	108½
Cop Tel. 9½-85	107¾	—
Enso 9¼-84	107¼	108¼
Funen Tel. 9-84	106½	107½
G.I.S 9¾-83	106	bid
Helsinki 10-83	107½	—
Iceland 8½-88	103½	104½
Iceland 9¼-86	108	109
Iceland 10-84	108½	—
Imatran 8½-87	104	105
Imatran 9¾-85	109	110
Ind M Bk F 9½-83	106	107
Ireland 9¼-82	105¾	106¾
Ireland 8¾-84	106	107
Manitoba 9¼-86	109	110
Oslo 8⅞-83	103½	104½
Oslo 9¼-85	106½	107½
Oslo 10-81	107½	—
Pechiney 8¾-89	102¼	103¼
S.D.R 9½-87	106½	107½
S.D.R 9¼-85	106¼	107¼
St Oil Ind 8-83	101½	102½
Swed State 9¼-85	109	110
European Currency Units*		
S Africa 8-86	94½	96½
CECA 8-85	100	101
E N E L 7¼-86	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 7¾-81	101	—
Interfrigo 7½-88	101	—
* For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	79½	80½
CNA 9¾-87	96	97
CECA 10½-82	100	101
Charbonnages 10¼-82	100	101
Clm Lafarge 7½-87	76¼	77¼
Cred Fonc 10½-82	100¼	101¼
EIB 7¼-88	77½	78½
Paribas 10¼-82	99¾	100¼
Peugeot 10-83	95½	96½
Quebec Prov 7½-87	75¼	76¼
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	99¼	100¼
St Gobain 10-80	97¼	98¾
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	98¼	99¼
World Bank 7¼-87	78¾	79¾
Guilders		
ABN 9½-79	103	103¼
AMRO 9½-79	102¼	103½
Arbed 6¼-80	96½	97¼
BP 6-79	98	98¼
Cons Foods 6½-80	98½	99¼
Eurofima 5¾-79	97¼	98
EIB 9½-79	102½	103½
Govett 6½-79	98½	99¼
Holl Inn	98¾	99½
KLM 6-79	98¼	99
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104	104¾
New Zeland 6¼-98	98½	99¼
Philips 6-79	98	98¾
Sperry 6½-79	98½	99¼
St Brands 6¼-79	99	99¼
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	33½	95½
EIB 7-86	96	97
Burmah 7-86	87½	89½
Cons Sur 7-87	92	94
Denmark 6¾-87	87¼	89½
Gr Met Hot 6¾-87	86	88
Finland 7-87	89	91
ISE 6½-87	88	90
Reed	87	89
Slater 7¼-87	73	—
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	100⅛	100⅝
Ford 9¼-83	100	100½
GMAC 9¼-83	100⅞	101⅞
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	103⅜	103⅞
Manitoba 9¼-85	100¾	101¼
Royal Canada 9½-88	101⅞	102⅜
Roynat 9½-80	100	100½
Texasgulf 10-86	103⅛	103⅝
Toronto Dominion 9-82	100	100½
Union Carbide 9¾-86	102½	103

EEC Output Up

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market industrial production index for August stood at 116.5 (1970 equals 100), up 0.25 per cent from July and rising 1.8 per cent from August, 1976, according to preliminary and incomplete calculations by EEC Commission experts.

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp		2	1⅜	4⅛	
AmBk-InsFla	.24	23	4	4⅝	
ABkrLfFla	.20	57	4⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
AmCapitol	.15e	2	2⅞	3¼	
AmCmwlthFn		11	1⅞	2¼	
AmFidelLfe	.03	1	7⅛	8¼	
AmGuarntyFn	s	149	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
AmIncmLife		5	14¾	15½	
AmIntlGrp	.23	108	37	33¼	
AmIntlRein	.16	23	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
AmInvstLife	.23e		3½	4	
AmNatlFinl	.35	42	11	11¾	+ ⅜
AmPioneer Cp			1½	2⅛	
AmReinsur	.60	93	21	21¾	+ ½
AmRsrvCp	.02j	237	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
AmStatesLf	.44		15½	16	
AmUndrwrltr	.44		7	7¼	
AssocMadis	.05e	123	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
BankrsSecLf	.44	11	10⅞	11⅛	
BenefNat Cps		54	4⅛	5	— ¼
BMA	.68		16⅛	16⅝	
CarolCasity	.28		5⅛	5¼	
Centennial Cp		153	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
ChaseNatLife	1		10½	11½	
ChespkLfA	.24		4⅛	5¼	
ChespkLfB	.24		4	5	
ChubbCorp	1.60	219	32	32½	+ ¼
CoastStsCp	.23	105	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
College Univ	.18	9	13⅞	14⅛	
ConntLfAcc	.35		11⅞	12⅛	
Columbia Natl		12	4	4½	
CombInsAm	1	355	15⅝	15¾	
ConnGenIns	1.20	312	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
ContAmLife	1.16		19	20½	
CotInStatLife	.27e		4⅛	4½	
Criterion Ins			13¼	19¼	
DurhamLife	.16	2	20¾	21¼	
ERCCorp	.72	15	22¼	23¼	
Eldorado Genl		65	1⅛	1⅞	
EmpFirMar	.30		8⅛	9⅛	
Empire Gen		10	2	2⅜	
EmployerCas	1b	5	24	25½	
EquitGenCp	.83	2	22	23	
EquitLfeIowa	.84	5	22	22½	— ¼
ExcelsiorNY	.60	230	6½	8½	
FarmHomeLf			6½	7½	
FarmersGrp	.60	204	20	20½	
FarmNewWL	.22	21	44½	45½	+ ¼
FidelCp Va		73	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife	1.20	9	26¼	27¼	
Fin SecGrp	.32	14	8	8½	
FstAmFin	.60	62	15	17	+ ⅛
FstColonyLfe	.55		17½	19½	
FstContlLife	.32		7⅛	8½	
FstExecCp			2⅛	3¼	
FstFederLfe	.40		9¼	13	
FstUtdInc		1	13-16	2	
FortuneNat s	s		3⅝	4	
FoundInFnlCp			⅜	⅝	
FounderFinl	.05e		1½	1⅜	
FranklinLife	1	353	28⅛	28⅝	
GenReinsur	1.20	49	161	165	+3
GeoWashInCp		120	1⅛	1⅝	
Germanins	.33e		8	10	
GlobeLfeAc	.52b	179	14	14½	+ ⅛
GovtEmpIns		405	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmp wt			⅛	⅜	
GovEmp pf	.74	0.45	14½	14¾	+ ¼
GovtEmpLfe	.35	31	12	12½	
GtSouthnCp	.84	84	23½	24	+ ⅛
GuarantyNatl	.63		14⅛	15	
HanoverIns	.24	54	22	22½	+ ¼
HartfdStmBL	¼—?		¼	½	45¾
HartfdStmBL	¼—?		¼	½	45¾
HomeBenef	1.40	285	35¾	35¾	
IndpLbtyLfe		21	1⅞	2⅛	
IndepLFEACC	—?		¼	¼	15
IndepLFEACC	—?		¼	¼	15
IndianaGrp	.44	6	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
IntrcontLfe	.08e		2 7-16	2 9-16	
Interfincl	.50	22	11¼	11⅝	
IntlLfeHldng		2	2⅝	3⅛	
InvHeritKy	.20e	1	9½	10	

InvstIns Am			7		
JeffrsnNatLf	.32	78	12½		
KansCityLfe	1.60	45	33¾		
KempeCorp	1.20	66	9⅛		
KyCentLfe	.54		9¼		
LamarLife	.50		18⅝		
LibrtyNatLfe	.63	225	21		
LifeAm Bssl					
LifeInsGa	.83	35	23⅛		
LifeInvInc	.12	83	8⅛		
Lifesurance			5		
LincInoLf	.48		11		
LoyaAmLfe	.30	235	10		
MassGen Lfe			4		
MercuryGenl	.48	6	17⅛		
MeridnLFE	.44E		4⅛		
MeridnLFE	.44E		1⅛		
MlamTitleFinl	1		13¾		
ModrnSecL	.13e		7⅛		
MonarchCap	.62	65	9⅞		
MonumentCp	.56	196	19⅛		
MotC AmIns	.14	3	3		
MutSavLfe	.40		10⅛		
NNCorp	1.60	7	22⅛		
NatLifeFla	.20	83	5⅛		
NatOldLine	.30		7 7-16		
NatResrvLf	.40e	3	15		
NatSecIns	.15e		8⅛		
NatWestn Lf		23	4 11-16		
NationwideA	.42	17	10⅛		
NJLife Co			⅛		
NorthCentrl	.07e		9½		
NoreastHart	1		3¼		
NorNatLfe	.13e		4¼		
NowstNatLfe	.75	39	22		
OccidentLf	.13e		2		
OnCasualty	1.72	63	42		
OldRepInt		85	1¼		
PacStd Life		27	1⅛		
PeerlessIns	.50		10¼		
PennIrIns	.32		7⅛		
Penn Life		197	3⅛		
PhilaLife	.50r	61	20		
PiedmtMan	.14	14	4⅛		
PreferdRisk	.32	12	11		
Pres LIFE			⅜		
ProtectiveLfe	.92	4	23⅛		
ProvLfeAcc	.83	55	35		
ProvidLfe	.25a		19⅛		
ReliableLife	.53a	53	17⅛		
RepbNatLfe	.20e	274	8⅛		
Ryanins Grp	.20		13½		
SafecoCorp	1.50	124	39⅛		
StPaulCos	4	403	39⅛		
SecurAmLfe	.50b	72	10¼		
SecurConn Lfe	s	49	15⅛		
SecurLfeAcc	.43	2	14		
SecurLfeGa	.40		10⅛		
SelectedRisks	1.20		24⅛		
SelectedRisks	1.20		25½		
SoonerLfin	.20	1	10		
SoCaroIns	.70	5	6½		
SouUnAis	.10e		5		
SouthlandFin	.22	216	13½		
SowstnLife	.72	93	18½		
SovsreignCp	.05r	35	3⅛		
StLifeIndiana	.28b	65	15		
StdSec Life		4	7		
StatesmGrp	.15e	5	4⅛		
TimeHolding	.63	23	35		
TransprtLfe	.24	137	6½		
Unicoa		252	24		
UnitAmer Life		5	3⅛		
UnitDiversifd		15	9⅛		
UnFireCasit	1		33		
UnitLbrtyLf	.25e		2½		
UnPresLfe		13	2⅛		
UnitSvLf III		35	2		
UnitSvcLife	.60b	228	17⅛		
Vico Corp		55	2⅛		
WestnCasSur	1	8	25		
WestnStaLfe	1.20	210	11½		
Windsor Lfe			1⅛		
WrldSvcLfe		5	4⅛		
ZenithNal Ins		9	12⅛		
Zenith United			2⅛		

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Nov. 4, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	54.43	53.13	53.86	— 0.63
Transp.	37.90	37.02	37.66	— 0.24
Utils.	39.69	39.06	39.36	— 0.33
Finance	52.20	51.37	52.05	— 0.09
Composite	50.75	49.61	50.27	— 0.50
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	102.50	99.10	100.84	— 1.25
20 Transp.	12.87	12.46	12.70	— 0.10
40 Utils.	53.70	52.15	52.84	— 0.44
40 Finance	10.89	10.63	10.81	— 0.02
500 Stocks	93.03	90.01	91.58	— 1.03
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	818.35	800.85	809.94	—12.74
20 Transp.	206.08	201.99	204.37	— 1.41
15 Utils.	109.04	107.33	107.79	— 1.61
65 Stocks	279.86	274.54	277.06	— 3.70

Bank Stock Quotat[ions]

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

Baybanks	28
Cleveland Trust Cp.	31
Detroit Bank Corporation	48
Fidelcor Inc	20
First Md Bncp	1[illegible]
First Nat Cinn	32
Girard Company	43
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	25
Lincoln First Banks	21
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	47
Nat City Corporation	43
New England Merch. Boston	17
Philadelphia Nat Corp	29
Pitts Nat Bank	35
Prov Nat Corporation	21
Secur Pac Corporation	29
Shawmut Ass Boston	26
Sta Str Bank Boston	19
U.S Trust New York	31
Un Va Bankshares	18
Virginia Nat Bnksh	20

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com	Swiss F	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4385	4.3910	107.595*	50.10*	27.67y	—	6.8630*	109.45*	39.80*
Brussels (c)	35.395	63.8375	15.6365	7.28	4.020*	14.54	—	15.9056	5.781
Frankfurt	2.2570	4.0725	—	46.54*	2.568x	92.88*	6.395*	101.62*	36.92*
London (z)	1.8045	—	4.0665	8.74	1585.00	4.38175	63.68	4.00075	11.0365
Milan	878.75	1587.70	389.23	181.17	—	361.87	24.89	395.89	143.83
Paris	4.8450	8.7665	214.800*	—	5.5230x	199.650*	13.7360*	218.450*	79.440*
Zurich	2.22075	4.00925	98.48*	45.86*	0.25295y	91.57*	6.295*	—	36.325*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 6.12125, Escudo: 40.75; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 80.095; Sw krona: 4.8030. Yen: 248.925 Norw. krone: 5.4855, Fin. mark: 4.1460; Belgian financial franc: 35.325; Hong Kong $: 4.7140; Singapore $: 2.3985; 1 Canadian $: 0.9020 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Nov. 10, 1977	6.32	5.84	5.92
Nov. 15	6.31	5.85	5.94
Nov. 17	6.26	5.76	5.85
Nov. 25	6.11	5.75	5.85
Dec. 1	5.95	5.67	5.77
Dec. 8	5.94	5.70	5.81
Dec. 13	5.97	5.75	5.86
Dec. 15	5.95	5.73	5.84
Dec. 22	5.94	5.73	5.84
Dec. 29	5.93	5.73	5.86
Jan. 5, 1978	6.00	5.82	5.96
Jan. 10	6.05	5.89	6.03
Jan. 12	6.05	5.91	6.06
Jan. 19	6.10	5.96	6.12
Jan. 26	6.13	6.01	6.18
Feb. 2	6.17	6.13	6.31
Feb. 7	6.25	6.15	6.33
Feb. 9	6.25	6.15	6.34
Feb. 16	6.29	6.21	6.41
Feb. 23	6.31	6.23	6.44
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Consolidated Trad[ing] Of NYSE Listing[s]

Week Ended Nov. 4, 1977

	Sales	High	Low
Vetco Inc	1,406,100	24½	22¼
Citicorp	1,357,000	22½	21⅛
Carborun	1,234,800	47	44¼
SouthrnCo	1,128,000	17¼	16⅞
Gen Motors	960,800	67½	65½
Sambos Tst	962,500	25½	22¼
Dow Ch	843,100	29	27¼
Int Tel Tel	743,300	30½	29½
East Kodak	765,000	53½	49½
Colum Pict	665,900	10½	[illegible]
IBM	674,500	259¼	249
Am TT	641,400	59	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

[illegible]romarket

[illegible]ces in the Dollar Sector Take [illegible]other Skid and Cause Dismay

By Carl Gewirtz

[illegible] Nov. 6 (IHT).—Prices [illegible] dollar sector of the Euro[illegible]market took another skid [illegible] losing as much as 1 per [illegible] $10 per issue and [illegible] those who thought the [illegible] week's late stabilization [illegible] beginning of a better [illegible]ice.

[illegible]wed decline made it [illegible] for the managers of [illegible]dro's $50-million five-[illegible] to find any investors [illegible] original terms of 7 5/8 [illegible] and late last week the [illegible] coupon was increased [illegible] per cent. The managers [illegible] are taking a flexible [illegible] pricing, which will be [illegible] of market conditions. [illegible]w in the market is that [illegible] of 8 per cent is war-[illegible] which would mean the [illegible] have to be priced at [illegible] of 99 1/2.

[illegible] of bankers expressed [illegible] that anyone would be [illegible] to attempt to float [illegible] in the present en-[illegible]. On average, prices [illegible] a bit more than 3 [illegible] the past month, [illegible] on 15-year paper [illegible] quarter of a percent-[illegible] five-year paper up [illegible]. (The latest average [illegible] given at the end of [illegible].)

[illegible] Knocked Down

[illegible] the turnover figures of [illegible] clearing houses indicated [illegible]s have been substantial, [illegible] market participants insist [illegible] price decline is largely [illegible] market makers' knocking [illegible] (to discourage callers [illegible]ing and thus not have [illegible] bonds on their own [illegible] than from a whole-sale dumping of bond holdings by portfolio managers and individual clients.

There have been isolated large liquidations and one prominent London-based market maker acknowledges having lightened his inventory by about $1 million a week for the past two months —a drop in the bucket, even when multiplied by 20 on the assumption other major dealers are doing the same thing, relative to the $5 billion of new issues floated during the third quarter, some 60 per cent of which were denominated in dollars.

The three big Swiss banks, which are the largest buyers of Eurobonds, insist that neither they nor their clients have been unloading. A spokesman at Crédit Suisse says that trading "turnover is small; we still see more buyers than sellers." A spokesman at Union Bank of Switzerland, who believes the knockdown in many cases is unwarranted, laments that he is unable to buy more than 25 bonds at a time.

The view at Swiss Bank Corp., which is widely echoed at the smaller Swiss banks, is that on balance customers are neither buying nor selling.

"The trading is largely professional," says a trader at Salomon Brothers, "and it doesn't take a big amount to depress the price."

Overall, the market calmed on Friday, apparently reacting to news that the Federal Reserve's apparent tightening of the U.S. credit screws last week was in response to an internal snafu rather than a new twist in policy. This should help stabilize the increase in short-term interest rates—which rose about a quarter point last week for periods of below three months and by an eighth of a point for six months or longer.

These rates are critical for market makers who finance their inventories of bonds with borrowed short-term cash and who cut their holdings as the cost of borrowing nears the interest income to be earned by holding bonds. With financing costs now running at from 7 3/8 to 7 3/4 cent for one-to-12-month funds and with coupons on recent medium-term bond issues ranging from 7 3/4 to 8 per cent, the most hard hit sector of the bond market has been the short-dated issues. At present, market makers may face a no loss-no gain situation, but if short-term rates were to continue rising the financing costs could exceed the interest income.

As a result, as shown in the data below, average yields on medium-term issues are a scant 10 basis points below long-term bonds issued by the corporate sector and are some 20 basis points above long-term issues of international institutions—an indication that the price cutting has been excessive.

Rates May Have Peaked

If short-term rates have in fact peaked—a strong possibility as U.S. economic growth is flagging and the Fed is under political

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1.)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union's reduced grain crop estimate, plus a significant pickup in soybean export activity, lifted futures prices sharply on the Chicago Board of Trade last week.

Soybean prices jumped 40 cents a bushel in most deliveries, although the most distant contracts were only 25 cents higher. Wheat deliveries bulged 9 cents and corn futures gained 6 cents except in the most deferred month.

The rising grain prices encouraged buying in the pork complex on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, but live cattle and shell egg futures were lower.

Heavy commercial pricing in the corn pit, combined with the continued reluctance of farmers to sell their crops at relatively low levels, boosted contracts early in the week.

Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's report that the 1977 Soviet grain crop was 10 per cent lower than the latest Washington estimate set off a wave of speculative buying at midweek. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said at a news conference that the Russians probably would need an additional 11 million to 16 million metric tons of grain.

But some traders, citing the recent commercial demand especially in corn futures, felt the Russians already had made large purchases through foreign subsidiaries of U.S. grain companies.

A selloff the next day was attributed to profit-taking by skeptical local professionals and commercial hedge pressure that reflected increased country movement of cash grains.

At the week's close, soybeans were 23 3/4 to 41 1/2 cents a bushel higher than the previous week, with the November contract at 5.74 1/2; wheat advanced 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, December 2.66 3/4; corn gained 1 3/4 to 6 3/4, December 2.17 1/2; oats were up 1 1/2 to 7 1/2, December 1.31 1/2; soybean oil was 43 to 94 points higher, December 18.86; soybean meal advanced 10.80 to 12.50, December 160.30; and iced broilers were 15 to 40 points higher, November 35.75.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Despite Push for Cuts, Higher Taxes Likely

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—At a time when U.S. government officials and the business community are emphasizing the need for major tax reductions to assure that the economic recovery continues next year, it is ironic that the immediate prospect *is for actual increases* in federal taxes for individuals and corporations, as well as a rise in other costs that are likely to work in the opposite direction and inhibit the expansion.

In recent weeks, there has been a series of developments in Congress, in monetary policy and elsewhere that have posed a growing threat to the level of business activity, profits, inflation and business capital spending that the nation can expect next year —unless, of course, there are some dramatic policy changes or offsetting developments in the meantime.

The economy has already slowed significantly from its hectic, excessively fast pace of this year's first six months and is not expected to regain that earlier speed. *But several recent and* impending actions in Washington will only tend to cause an even greater drag on economic activity.

Sharp Tax Rise

The most imminent change will be the sharp rise in Social Security taxes for workers and business next year. To that will soon be added higher energy costs, once Congress completes its work on President Carter's energy program and the oil nations decide on next year's prices.

And interest rates, which have jumped sharply already, seem destined to move higher in the weeks and months ahead. Added to those factors, of course, are the new higher minimum wage for next year and a revised farm program that can only lead to higher income for farmers and increased costs for consumers. It is not yet possible to determine how much economic drag will develop from all of those forces because the details of the two major factors—the higher cost of Social Security and energy—are not yet known.

But the numbers for the next two years are bound to be in the multibillion-dollar area for both federal tax increases and the loss of real gross national product. There will also be a significant toll on employment and a rise in the inflation rate to an undetermined, and unsatisfactory, degree from those sources alone.

Unemployment Insurance Up

Even before the added tax costs on the new Social Security financing plan are known, there is a legislated increase in that area for next year for both workers and employers. There is also a higher cost of unemployment insurance to be borne by employers next year. Together, those two existing programs will add about $8.5 billion to government revenues—out of taxpayers' pockets—on the national income accounts basis next year, according to a government economist.

The ultimate cost of the new Social Security bill will become known only when Congress completes action, expected soon, on the bill. If the House-passed version were adopted, it would produce increased federal revenues of $6.5 billion for the next two years, but would reduce the real gross national product by $2.9 billion for those years and tend to reduce total employment by 93,000 persons in that period, according to an estimate by economists at Merrill Lynch.

Should the administration's proposal for wellhead taxes on energy be accepted by Congress —unlikely, although some part

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. stock and bond markets joined in a brisk rally late last week as fears diminished that the Federal Reserve had begun tightening interest rates another notch in its effort to curtail growth in the nation's money supply.

On Monday and Tuesday, prices in both markets nosedived amid signs that the Fed—much to everyone's surprise—was allowing short-term rates to push higher. At the end of the previous week, the judgment on Wall Street had been that the central bank, responding to unexpected increases in the money supply, had achieved what it wanted in the way of tightening moves.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled more than 11 points on Tuesday and, on Wednesday, finished at another two-year low just a fraction above 800. Friday finally brought a welcome rally. Despite this recovery, however, the Dow was down 12.74 points for the week, finishing at 809.94. Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange came to 94.79 million shares, compared to 108.63 million shares the preceding week.

It was a fog over Chicago—literally—that caused everyone to misread the tea leaves of Fed policy. (The Fed never says publicly that it is tightening—or loosening—the monetary reins until weeks after it has acted.)

Because O'Hare Airport in Chicago was fogged in late the previous week, the Federal Reserve "float"—or extra reserves in the banking system resulting from checks that could not be flown to banks for collection—soared to a record $6.2 billion on Friday, Oct. 28. As a result, the Fed moved to suppress monetary expansion *by draining reserves from the banking system on Monday*, Oct. 31, by arranging so-called matched sale-purchase agreements and selling Treasury bills for its own account—all based on the mistaken belief that the money supply had climbed sharply again.

Inasmuch as professionals in the credit markets regard outright Treasury bill sales as a signal of the Fed's latest monetary posture, they jumped to the conclusion that the Fed was pushing up short-term rates. As it turned out, the basic money supply rose by only $1.4 billion in the latest reporting week. By the time this announcement was made late Thursday, both the stock and bond markets were already in a mood for rising prices, having discounted a major increase in money supply. Things, it appeared, were not as bleak as they had appeared earlier.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]ORK (AP) — Weekly Over the [illegible] stocks giving the high, low [illegible] bid prices for the week with the [illegible] from the previous week's last [illegible]. All quotations supplied by the [illegible] Association of Securities Dealers [illegible] not actual transactions but are [illegible] interdealer prices at which [illegible] could have been sold. [illegible] not include retail markup, [illegible] or commission. [illegible] by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	34	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
[illegible] .20	82	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible] .40	89	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
[illegible]	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
[illegible] .30	28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	105	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
[illegible]	57	12½	12	12	— ½
[illegible]	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BobEvn	.60	x65	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
Bohemia	.70b	228	15	15½	15¼	
BekmRs		135	31½	31	31	— ½
Bonanza		752	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—5-16
BoothsC		333	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Boston B	1.20	25	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Bralorn		108	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Brandins		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
BrassCft	.32	884	15½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Brerco	.80	35	23¼	22½	22¼	
Brinks	.40	99	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
BrisIPd		33	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
BroadFn	.28	53	9⅞	9	9	— ⅜
BrockEx		241	3 3-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	— ⅛
BrokHill	.26e	193	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
BrooksF	.40	143	14⅞	14	14¼	+ ⅛
BrookS	1	53	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
Brghm un		42	3	3	3	— ¼
BrwTom		2594	43	40¼	41	—1¾
Brunos	.4	x57	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Buckbee		59	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
BckeySL	.32e	453	15⅞	15	15¾	+ ½
Buckeye	.40	87	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
BckgM un		11	1⅝	1½	1½	
BuenCor		6982	⅝	7-32	7-32	—1-32
BuffGld	4.24e	848	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
Burdox	.10e	1169	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
Burmah		489	⅜	29-32	29-32	—1-32
BurnsRL	.20	229	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
BurnupS	.12e	332	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
BurtonH		98	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
BMA	.48	88	47⅝	46¼	46¾	— ⅜
ButlerMf	.80	73	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
CBT Cp	2.60	40	34	33½	34	
CFS Cnt	.30	312	8⅞	8½	8½	
CPT Cp		1049	11	10	10¾	+ ¾
CabotJP		6	7⅝	7½	7½	
Cafeters	.50	44	25½	25	25	
Calbioch		65	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
CalFFBK	.76	30	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
CaSMicr		402	23	22	22¾	+ ¾
CalWtSv	2.60	27	30½	30	30	— ½
CallonPet		85	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CalnyFd	.20e	15	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
Calspan		39	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
CambMe		233	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cammir	.40	417	3 ½	29½	30	— ½
CamabCh		123	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
Campus	1.20	74	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
CannMill	.1a	x253	14⅞	14⅛	14½	
Canon	.53r	4	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
Carboln	.35	67	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
CardPac		992	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
CaribFn		108	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
CarsPap	.32	7	12	12	12	
Cartrton		747	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
Cascade	.60	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	
CedarPt	.63b	64	16	15½	15½	— ¾
CelinaFn	.60	27	30½	12	12½	+ ½
Centenl		254	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
CentBcp	1.25b	x99	27¾	27¾	27¾	
CnBshso	.56	72	13¾	13½	13½	
CenBkSy	.43b	77	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
CnJerBk	.60a	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
CnNatRch	2.13b	39	18⅛	13¼	18½	+ ¼
CnPenNt	1.08	21	17	17	17	
CenVIPS	1.36	154	15½	15	15	— ⅜

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Centran	1.50	78	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
CentyBks	.40	79	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
CentyTel	.46	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ChamMf	.72	121	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
ChmpPrt	.35	449	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
ChmpPd	.80	10	14¼	14	14	— ¼
CharRiv	.24	57	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
ChrmSh	.30	319	16	14	15	+1¼
ChartHo	.84	404	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
ChathMf	.03	34	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
ChatmDr	.32	4	5⅛	5½	5½	
ChefPier		729	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ¼
Chm-Nuc	.5r	x99	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
Chemed	1.20	39	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
ChmLea	1	85	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Chmeer		976	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
ChesUtl	1	25	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ½
ChiNwTr		229	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—1
Chubb	1.62	5875	33⅞	31⅞	32	—1⅝
ChurDwt	.40	4	33	33	32	—1
CincFin	.80	23	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Cinevid		875	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
CircineS	1.27e	45	15	15	15	
CitzSoCp	.95	39	15½	15¼	15¼	
CitzSoGa	.24	2095	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CitzFSL	.35e	66	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
CitzFid	1.60	18	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
CitzUtA	.5	94	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—1
CitzUtB	2.14	77	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
CtyNtCp	1b	15	25	25	25	
ClarkJL	1.29	26	28½	28	28	— ½
Clevtrt	1.80	154	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ½
ClevRt		145	3	2⅞	3	
ClowCp	.30e	109	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
CoastSls	.23	405	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅜
CobeLab		60	19	18½	19	+ ½
CoczCol	.52a	96	16½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
CocaLa	.98	297	39¾	39⅛	39⅝	
CocaMia	.48	x1039	17¼	14¼	17	+2½
CocaMA	.50	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Coherent		378	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ½
CollegeU	.18	74	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
ColnBcp	1.60	38	17	16½	16½	— ½
ColGsEn	0.30	51	13	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
ColLtAc	.35	43	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
ColnyFds	.5	191	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
ColNBsh	1.70	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Combins	.4	9879	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—
Comdisc	.40	39	1 ¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
ComBsh	1.28	35	22	22	22	
ComCIH	.50	383	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
CmlShr	.70a	35	26	25½	26	
CmTrNJ	1.03a	27	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
CmwBkPa	1.72	7	29	28½	29	+ ½
CwNRs	1.63	14	20	19½	19½	— ½
CmwTel	2.20	x74	32½	31½	31½	—1
ComnAm		155	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
ComnInd	.43	9	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
ComnPr	.03e	x52	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Compus		92	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ¼
CmptAut	.15	642	26⅛	24	24¾	+ ¾
Compusrv		73	10½	9½	10½	+ ¾
CmpCom		239	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
CmptCon		3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
CmptNet		451	13⅛	9⅞	13⅛	+1
CmptPd	.5	47	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Cmprvn		177	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Cmprvn		177	10⅛	9⅞	1 ⅛	+ ⅛
Comshre.		83	7	6¾	7	
Comten		83	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
ConnFSv	.50	x27	10¼	10	10	— ½
ConnGen	1.20	2159	47⅝	45½	47¼	
[illegible]		cvmfwy	cmfwy	cmfwyp	mfyl	
ConBkBr	1.26	44	16	16	16	
ConNG	3	5	37⅝	37½	3745	
CnsCapR	2.04	192	29½	29	29½	+ ½
ConFlbr		641	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ⅜
ConPap	2	x119	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
ConWat	1.60	x20	19½	19¼	19½	
CntlLf	1.15	8	19	19	19	
CntBNor	1.76b	37	25½	25	25	— ¾
CnlCEq	.64	159	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
ContWst		320	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ¼
CntCurv		729	13½	12½	13¼	+ ¾
Contran		31	13½	13⅛	13½	
CtrlLasr	.75r	9	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Convind	.32	13	10	9⅞	10	
Conwed	.80	124	13⅝	13	13	
Coors B	.20	10345	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾
Cordis		2576	23½	20	23½	+2½
CntryKlt		2	9½	9½	9½	
Courier	.40	78	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
CousnPr		410	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
CradTer	.56	36	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
Crawfd	.80a	187	10⅞	16½	17⅛	+ ¾
CrayRes		596	23⅜	20⅞	23⅜	+2¼
Critlns		3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Cronus		116	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CrossCo	.6	186	26¼	25	25¼	+ ½
Crowley		85	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
CrumpE	.20	44	5⅝	5½	5½	
CullenFr	.50	28	22	21½	22	+ ½
Cullum	.60	95	13⅞	12¾	13½	+ ½
Cycltron		6	6¾	6	6	— ¼
DankrW		373	6	5¼	5½	— ½
DanlyM	1	111	15¾	14	15¾	+1¼
Danners	.15e	29	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
DartDg	.13	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
DataAcc		135	3½	3	3	— ½
DataCrd	.12	106	10¼	10	10¼	
DataDLb		109	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+
Data 100		492	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
DataReg	.12	37	21	18	19½	—1½
Datarm		96	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Datascp		76	10	9⅝	9½	— ½
Daylin		1762	1 13-16	1 7-16	1½	
DaytMal	.1a	30	23½	22½	22½	—1
DeBeer	.37e	6800	3 10-16	3⅝	3⅝	+ 7-32
DeanFd	.80	32	21	20½	21	+ ¼
Debron	.9	x20	14	13½	13½	— ½
DecisDat		211	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
DekIbAg	.60	870	21⅞	19⅞	20	—1¼
DelVIRt	1.38	6	12½	12½	12½	
Deltak		6	8	8	8	
DeLuxC	.96	697	25	24	25	+1
DenisM	2.40	42	45¼	45¼	45¼	
DenvRE	.60	26	8	8	8	
DepGuar	1.10		25½	25½	15½	
DetrexC	1	67	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DelCanT	1.30	11	13¼	13	13	— ¼
DelBkCp	2.40	30	48½	48⅛	48½	
DiagDat		538	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ¼
DiaCoal	.40	63	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅜
DiaCrys	.88	x55	16½	15½	16½	—1
Diamhd		129	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
DibrellB	1.12	9	18	17½	17½	— ½
DinnrBel	.80	x4	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
DisctNY	6.90e	13	39½	39½	39½	
DiscOil		301	1 1-4	1 3-16	1¼	
DixnCru	1.10a	113	24	23	23	—1
Docutel		280	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
DolRes		608	⅝	½	½	
DollrGn	.20b	117	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Domain	.50	28	9	8½	9	+ ½
DomBsh	.80	x117	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Donldsn	.65	39	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Donovan	.80	8	8½	8½	8½	
DorchGs		1073	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
DghtyBr	.90	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
DglsLom	.60a	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
DownsC		532	3 11-16	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
DoyleDB	1.28	277	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—1¼
DraxlrT		122	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
DualLite	.28	179	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
DuckwSt	.40	x16	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Ducomn.	.40	41	7¾	6⅝	7½	— ¼
DunkinD	.15e	205	9	8⅜	8⅝	— ¼
DurhLfe	1b	25	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Duriron	.72	x397	16	15⅛	15⅞	
DycoPet		45	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Dynascn	.5	261	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Dynatch		31	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
ERC Cp	.72	148	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
ESL Inc		141	39	33⅞	34	— ⅜
ESys wt		60	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ¼
EarlyCal		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
EarthSci		115	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
EstDrief	.71e	2128	15-16	7⅝	8⅝	+ ½
Eastmet	1.20	229	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
Eatn pfA	2.30	x22	35	35½	35½	— ½
Ebertlne		19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
EchoOil		363	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
EconLab	.72	913	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
ElPasEl	1	609	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Elco	.80	4	15¼	15	15	— ¼
lecNite	.28b	10	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
EleNucl		321	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
ElArray		202	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
ElISec	.44		11¼	11⅛	11¼	
EllbWW	1.48	29	17¾	17½	17½	
ElBgBkg	.20a	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
EmrRad	.5	87	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Emhrt wt		90	8¼	7⅛	7⅝	
Emons	.20	102	18⅝	17¼	18⅝	+1⅛
EmpFire	.30	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
EmplCas	.1b	55	34	33	34	+1
Enrg EC		42	13-16	13-16	13-16	
nrDev		511	18½	16½	18½	+2½
EnrMin		1189	6⅞	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅜
EnrRsGp		1518	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
EnrVent		79	10	9¾	10	+ ¼

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Engraph	.24	x52	6½	6⅜	6½	
Enlmmn	.50	169	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
Envirod		130	3⅝	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
Epldyne		258	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
EqtBcp	.48	323	18	17½	18	+ ½
EqtGen	.88	x14	22	22	22	
EqLflwe	.84	31	22¼	22	22	— ¼
EquitSL	.40b	170	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
EqtOil	.50	142	18½	17½	17½	+3
EthanAl	.55	20	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
ExchBcp	.60	7	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
ExtnMd		304	9⅛	8½	8½	—1
ExlFuel un		429	15-32	7-16	15-32	
FB Truck	.32	24	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
FairLne	.34	109	6¾	6½	6½	+ ¼
FalcnPd	.16	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
FalcMn	.50l	19	18	16⅝	17	—1¼
Falstaff		242	1 5-8	1 7-16	1½	— ⅛
Farinon	.04e	302	9	8⅝	8½	— ½
FarmBr	.24a	219	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
FarmGp	.60	780	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
FrmNW	.32	95	44½	44	44½	
FarrCo	.20b	4	4	3¾	3⅞	
FdScrw	.72a	21	18½	18	18	
FedIncm	.90e	76	9⅜	9½	9½	
Fitlcor	2.20	288	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
FldABsh	.95a	88	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
FldelVa		913	3⅝	2 13-16	3⅜	+ ⅜
FldUnLf	1.20	107	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
Flfthth	1.90	27	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Fillgree		66	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
FinSecGp	.32	19	8	8	8	
Fingrht	.10e	485	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Finnlgn		67	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
FstMerc	1.45	67	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
FtAlaBk	1.24b	119	23½	23½	23½	
FtAFin	.60	223	16½	16¼	16	— ½
FtATenn	.40	106	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
FtArkbk	.45b	16	12½	12¼	12½	
FtArtist	.5	191	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
FtBnOh	1.35	54	28¼	28	28	— ¼
FtBnAla	.73e	6	14	14	14	
FtBkFla		44	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
FtBkSys	1.60	478	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ¼
FtBnkrFla	.80	87	10½	10⅛	10½	
FtBkSC	1	29	18¼	18	18¼	
FtBostn	.2e	223	18	16¾	16¾	—1¼
FtCapH	9.65	4	34½	34½	34½	
FtColny	.55	22	18	17½	17½	— ½

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtComr	1	55	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
FtCmBk	1.10	74	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
FtConn	1.92	23	24½	24½	24½	
FtCntRE	.88e	820	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
FtEmpSt		143	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
FtExec pf	.50	59	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
FtFlaBks	.35	80	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
FtGtWn	.35e	38	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
FtHawal	1.60	26	20½	20½	20½	—1
FtJerNt	1.20	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
FtKyNat	1.44	x41	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
FtLincFn		340	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
FtMarin	.24	53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
FtMdBn	1.20	129	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
FtNBcp	1.80	3	29½	29½	29½	
FtNtBsh	1.30	11	19¼	19¼	19¼	
FtNtNJ	1.40	30	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
FtNtTol	1.43	1	29⅛	28	28½	+ ½
FtNtCin	2	29	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
FtNHGa	1.20	125	24	24	24	
FtOklaBnr	.20e	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
FtSecCp	1.40a	55	40¼	40	40	
FtSecNt	.60	65	15	15	15	
FtSurety		208	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FtTenNt	.44	413	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FtTexFn	.40	303	20	19½	20	
FtUnBcp	1.84	314	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
FtUnCp	.92	121	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
FtUnBcp	.80	19	18¼	18	18	— ¼
FWnFin		394	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Fisons	.19e	55	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
FlagBks		254	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
Flexstl	.60	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Flickgr	.60b	75	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
FlaComl	.76	6	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
FlaCypr	.20e	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
FlaGulf	1.28e	12	13¾	13	13	— ¼
FlaMM	.24e	55	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
FlaNFla	.44	394	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
Flurocb	.25	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
FlynnEn		403	9⅝	7¾	8⅝	+1¼
FdTown	.12b	10	17½	17	17	— ¼
FthillGp	.26	107	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
ForestO	.60a	1308	19⅜	17⅞	19	+ ¼
FouoPha		1281	18⅝	16⅞	18½	+1⅞
FrankEl	.40	99	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
FrankLf	.1	x1580	29¼	28	28⅝	— ⅛
FresnMt	.1e	116	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
FredHer	.24b	105	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛

	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FreeSM	2.00a	1547	14⅝	13	14⅛	+1¼
Fremont	.75e	165	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Frndlce	.14	919	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
FrostS	.01e	153	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FroznFd	.36	65	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
FullPhot	.21r	14	24½	24½	24½	
FullrHB	.28	332	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
FundSys		68	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+1¼
Funtime	.25r	122	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
FurrsCaf	.45	125	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
GRT Cp		605	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
GalxyO		908	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
GalxyO wt		604	1 7-16	1¼	1¼	—3-16
GalxyO un		34	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
GalWHou	.20	60	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Gelmins		106	9	8½	8½	— ½
GnAutom		234	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
GAutPts	.96	49	29	28¾	28¾	
GnBind	.12	120	8¼	7¼	7¼	—1
GnCare		272	18½	16⅞	18½	+ ⅞
GnComp		26	1	1	1	
GnData		15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
GnEngy	.10	843	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+ ⅛
GnHelth	.05e	289	5	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
GnOhSL	.20	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
GnReins	1.20	107	161	158	161	
GnShale	.80b	8	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
GTel 5pf	1	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
GenesB	.80a	16	21	20½	20⅝	— ¼
Geneve		20	9	8½	8½	— ½
Geores	.34e	101	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Georce	.17e	421	20⅞	19½	19⅞	—1⅛
GilberlA	1.50	188	28¼	26⅛	28½	+2¼
GlllbRob		59	9	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gilford	.24	231	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
GlnnMS	.20b	31	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1
Girard	3.24	41	43	42⅝	43	+ ½
GlobBdt		243	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
GlobeLf	.32b	309	14	13½	14	+ ½
Godfrey	1b	91	85⅛	16	85	
GoldFlds	1.05e	280	14⅝	12⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
GldSsFd	.05a	23	12½	12½	12½	
GouldsP	1.40	75	42½	42⅛	42½	
GovEFn	.60a	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
GvtEmp		1905	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
GvtE pf	.74	720	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
GvtELf	.35	93	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1).

The Bonds have not been and will not be registered in the United States of America or in Canada. Offers and sales of the Bonds in the United States of America or to nationals or residents thereof may not be made as part of the distribution of the Bonds and may constitute a violation of the laws of the United States of America if made within 90 days after the distribution of the Bonds has been completed. The Bonds have not been offered or sold in Canada. All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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(Canada)

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(Continued From Page 9.)

Over-Counter Market

Chicago Options Table

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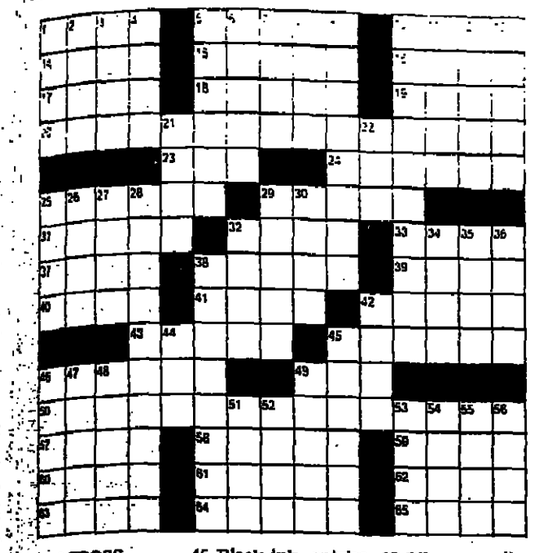
SOUREN MELIKIAN ON AUCTIONS-A WINDOW ON THE WORLD OF ART.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

هكذا من الأصل



ACROSS

1 Food fish
6 Retinue
10 Paint violently
14 Sunken fence
15 Like fate, often
16 Daytona entry
17 Oriental nurse
18 Horse chieftain
19 British submachine gun
20 Hollywood pair of yore
21 Golfers' org.
22 Senior members of diplomatic corps
24 Southwestern dwellings
26 Alexis or C. Aubrey
27 Indian currency
28 Word for comparisons
29 Omar Sharif, for one
31 "I never do sing —": Dickens
32 Active; busy
33 Crimson foe
35 Defrost
37 Arm bone
38 Lofty retreat
40 Kind of bird or show
45 Black-ink entries
46 Evangeline's turf
49 Alphonse, to Gaston
50 Hollywood pair of yore
57 European monarch
58 "Oh, — from Alabama . . ."
59 Sills's specialty
60 Hindu goddess
61 What a waiter waits for
62 British actor Oliver
63 Norman seasons
64 Store signs
65 Photography pioneer Edwin

DOWN

1 Catch flies
2 Syrian city
3 Demented whaler
4 Actress Arlene
5 Scrawny creatures
6 Gray-white mineral
7 New Year's word
8 Hew yews
9 Awash
10 Actor from Wellsville, N.Y.: 1885-1969
11 Subtle stimuli
12 Like a martinet
13 Small lakes
21 Sword of a sort
22 Saw of a sort
25 Thomas Hood's "Eugene —"
26 Fascist title
27 Girasol
28 Oscar winner: 1935, 1938
29 Polished
30 "Give a — horse he can ride"
32 Levy
34 Like some birds
35 Landed
36 Apiary inmates
38 Length
42 Land mass beyond the *date line*
44 Mixture that is mostly nitrogen
45 Nightclub spotlights
46 Home
47 English humanist
48 Century plant
49 Account execs
51 Realty unit
52 Knot, in Napoli
53 Former Speaker Albert
54 Neighborhood
55 Legal claim
56 He was Shane

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Clear
BERLIN	21	70	Clear
BONN	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	11	52	Rain
BUCHAREST	18	64	Clear
BUDAPEST	15	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	Variable
ISTANBUL	19	66	Variable
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear
LISBON	17	63	Variable
LONDON	13	55	Fair
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MIAMI	26	79	Fair
MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
MOSCOW	−2	28	Snow
MUNICH	13	55	Overcast
NEW YORK	11	52	Showers
NICE	19	66	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Cloudy
SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Rain
TEHRAN	16	61	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	25	77	Clear
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings. U.S., Canada: 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, Nov. 4, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are prices at which these securities could have been bought (Net: asset value) or bought and sold plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
EFd	5.59	5.78
nnF	14.74	NL
minv	9.24	NL
naFd	7.05	7.70
naSh	12.86	14.05
ture	9.10	NL
state	8.27	NL
thaF	10.01	NL
WInT	9.35	10.44
ngFd	4.67	5.10
erican Funds:		
alan	7.99	8.62
ancp	5.73	6.26
tuil	9.03	9.87
ond	14.82	16.20
Capit	6.40	6.99
Grwth	4.90	5.36
Incom	15.39	16.82
tCh	13.13	14.35
Mpers	14.79	16.16
mMkt	6.12	6.69
ner General:		
CapBd	8.92	9.75
CapGth	3.77	4.12
IncFd	6.32	6.91
Ventr	12.45	13.61
EqGth	6.22	6.91
FdAm	6.28	6.78
Provid	3.83	4.13
StkFd	5.48	6.04
JnInFd	5.05	5.52
Invest	5.25	NL
InvInc	11.96	NL
MtGth	2.74	2.99
ntor Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.14	6.68
Incom	7.21	7.77
Stock	4.19	4.52
FdInv	6.30	6.79
Wash	9.57	10.32
ntaFd	7.91	8.45
n Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.39	8.03
Incom	4.90	5.33
Stock	5.47	5.91
BLC Gt	10.22	11.17
Balanc	1.76	NL
Bals Inv	9.44	NL
Bnchmk	9.35	NL
Bncinv	8.98	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.08	NL
101 Fd	9.77	NL
BerkCap	7.33	8.01
Bondstk	4.57	4.99
BostFn	9.27	10.13
Chris Bullock:		
Bullck	11.43	12.49
Cardn	6.54	7.15
Discip	2.66	2.91
Equity	14.61	15.97
FINVS	9.27	10.13
NYVn	10.76	11.76
Chrtrand	9.08	9.92
Chrtcorp	8.55	9.34
ClipPrp	1.00	NL
CmstkT	10.67	11.50
ColInv	9.39	10.48
CnstFd	13.57	14.83
Dana Gr Basc:		
Fund	5.84	6.38
Front	3.52	3.85
Share	6.92	7.56
Speci	5.02	5.49
DeanD	10.52	NL
DiamFd	6.57	7.18
DNA Mgt Fds:		
Liberty	4.02	4.39
Dunhill	2.33	2.55
Scimar	7.59	8.30
Dunnell:		
Cnvrt	8.69	9.39
Fund	8.71	9.52
Grwth	4.52	4.67
Incom	8.76	9.58
Qtas	10.99	12.01
Eats Grn	14.62	NL
Eatth +B	.96	1.04
Eatth C	1.42	1.53
Comp Bd	8.45	9.09
Comp Fd	6.92	7.45
Educard	12.42	NL
Eves Inv	8.97	9.37
Exptel G	5.43	NL
Fast Mut	3.99	NL
Fdty Cap	10.86	11.74
Fdtyinc	1.00	NL
Fidgn Fd	7.21	NL
FstHgh	20.29	NL
Fidelity Groups:		
Daca	11.37	12.43
Dalow	10.39	11.36
Delch	9.22	9.65
TFra	9.42	10.07
Dstin	4.44	5.07
Dr Cap	3.87	4.17
DalBal	20.94	NL
Destck	14.81	NL
Dre Bur	9.15	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dryf	11.23	12.27
Levge	14.22	15.65
Liq As	9.98	NL
NYInc	5.27	NL

	Bid	Ask
TFre	10.27	NL
Pro Fund	5.79	NL
ProIncm		
Prov Gth	7.38	8.07
Pru SIP	8.76	9.57
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.81	11.81
Equit	9.80	10.71
Georg	12.48	13.64
Grwth	10.12	11.16
Incom	7.93	8.67
Invest	7.29	7.87
Optn	13.33	14.57
TlEt	24.39	25.61
Vista	9.71	10.61
Voyag	1866	11.65
Rainbw	1.92	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.13	NL
Selec Egt	8.22	8.98
Selec Gth	9.02	9.86
SPCap	7.41	8.10
StPGwt	7.20	7.87
Scudder Stevens:		
Incom	14.57	NL
Intl Fd	12.82	NL
Man R	9.99	NL
MMB	10.37	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	10.15	10.44
Equty	3.73	4.08
Invest	7.33	8.01
Ultra	9.73	10.63
Sentinel Funds:		
Grwth	7.79	8.47
Trust	9.71	10.55
Sentinel Group:		
Ape	3.53	3.64
Balan	7.61	8.32
Com S	11.41	12.47
Sentry F	12.12	13.17
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	6.05	6.61
Entrp	4.88	5.33
Fiet Fd	5.48	
Harbr	8.35	9.13
Legal	6.19	6.77
Pace	10.91	11.92
Shearson Funds:		
Apprc	15.68	17.14
Incom	18.32	20.02
Invest	9.41	10.28
SierraG	8.40	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.55	9.34
Invest	9.64	10.54
Trust	8.49	9.28
Vent	12.08	13.20
SB Eqty	9.30	9.79
SB I&r	12.33	12.98
SoGen In	10.71	11.21
Sw Invs	7.37	7.97
Swin Gt	4.51	4.88
Sycor In	11.00	12.02
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.84	4.20
Div Fd	4.69	5.13
Prog F	3.62	3.96
StFrm Gt	5.75	NL
SFrm Ba	9.15	NL
State St	39.87	40.23
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.26	NL
Asso F	1.08	NL
Invest	1.29	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.19	NL
Cap O	8.53	NL
Stock	11.05	NL
Survey F	8.20	8.96
Temp Gt	12.35	13.50
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	6.74	7.23
Trns Invs	8.95	9.73
Trav Eq	9.73	10.63
Tudr Hd	13.63	NL
TwnC Gt	4.26	NL
TwnC Inc	6.26	NL
USAA Gt	7.16	NL
USAA Inc	11.59	NL
US Gov	9.63	9.90
Unif Mut	7.84	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Bread	10.88	11.64
Nat Inv	5.90	6.36
U Cap	10.93	11.78
Union	12.46	13.43
United Funds:		
Accm	5.95	6.50
Bond	7.95	8.03
Con Gr	8.32	9.09
Con Inc	9.11	9.96
Incom	9.64	10.54
Muni	10.16	10.58
Scien	5.31	5.80
Vang	5.19	5.67
Unif Svcs	2.07	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.84	7.02
Incom	4.89	5.03
LEVGt	10.70	10.97
SpISit	4.19	4.30
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.49	14.74
Invest	6.78	7.41
Comm	5.63	6.15
Speci	8.31	9.08
Vanguard Group:		
FFid	12.41	NL
Ivest	7.48	NL
Morg	11.36	NL
Trust	8.76	NL
Wellin	8.63	NL
West B	9.57	NL
Windr	9.24	NL
WallSt G	5.87	6.41
Wein Eq	11.87	NL
Westf Grt	6.56	7.13

WORLD OF

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HYNIS

KYSHU

SQUOME

GLOIBE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LYING WAGON GRASSY BARREL
Answer: If you have them, you must have daughters—SONS-IN-LAW

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" — "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE WOMEN'S ROOM

By Marilyn French. Summit Books. 471 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MARILYN FRENCH's first novel, "The Women's Room," is a history of women from the 1950s through the '70s, and the best compliment I can pay it is that I kept forgetting that it was fiction.

It seized me by my preconceptions and I kept struggling and arguing with its premises. Men can't be that bad. I kept wanting to shout at the narrator. There must be room for accommodation between the sexes that you've somehow overlooked. And what about Norm, who is the husband of Mira, the closest thing to a heroine in the book? Norm isn't to be believed. He's just a stick figure dragged in to play the villain.

At which point the narrator, who keeps inserting her "I" into the third-person flow of the narrative and who finally reveals herself to be one of the characters she has been describing—at this point the narrator stepped in and zapped me.

"What about Norm?" she asks. "Who is he, this man, this figurehead husband? ... You think I am making him up ... I'd much prefer to think that Norm is a stick figure because I am not much of a writer than because Norm is a stick figure." Which makes it a little harder to say that "The Women's Room" is, after all, an invented story.

And Miss French keeps right on zapping you that way. I was also about to argue at one point that while Mira's stultifying marriage to Norm may be representative of a certain mode of middle-class life, it is scarcely typical of all American marriages. Not even in the '50s did *all* men treat their wives *as mechanical* dolls and then abandon them for newer and prettier models when the old ones wore out.

But just as I was about to argue this with the narrator, Miss French went and spread her net much wider: first to other wives in Mira's community then to the women at the Harvard Graduate School in the '60s, where Mira enrolls after Norm has left her.

So when Miss French has finished, we have glimpsed almost every type of unhappy woman imaginable—the so-called castrator, the afternoon tippler, the compulsive house-cleaner, the social do-gooder, the violent feminist, the masochist, the domesticated whore, and the woman who sincerely believes that her sex's heroism lies in living a life "bounded by small things"—"...skimping on clothes to pay Johnny's dentist bill, laying aside their desire like a crushed flower from their first prom stuck in the back of a baby book."

It is as if Miss French were reconstituting clichés. Yet all of her women pulse with life and individuality. And this makes it all the more painful to the reader when all her men turn out to be part of a single rampant ego.

I was able to convince myself that Miss French's novel is after all a fiction. And not only a fiction, but one with occasional flaws. There are passages that seem to have been written too quickly and furiously—passages that lack the precision of reflection and craft. There are incidents that are a shade too melodramatic for the atmosphere of humdrum authenticity that Miss French has worked so hard to achieve—the rape of a teen-age girl just as things seem to be falling into place for the women; an episode of violent terrorism that destroys the novel's most appealing character.

But I suspect that my insistence that "The Women's Room" is finally only make-believe has less to do with critical judgment than it does with a desire for self-protection and comfort. I simply could not bear to believe that in a real world the moral purity of her narrator's position must necessarily lead to such tragic isolation.

What I'm saying is, "The Women's Room" is a book that women are going to read to relieve the stories of their lives. I only wish that it contained some small comfort for men.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

H	E	A	P		W	P	A		E	S	T	A	T	E
A	M	B	U	S	H	E	S		N	E	A	R	E	R
R	E	S	T	L	E	S	S		D	E	J	A	V	U
P	R	O	T	O	N		U	M	E	A		R	E	P
	G	L	E	E		B	R	O	D		C	A	R	T
F	E	U	D		F	I	E	S		F	A	T	E	S
E	N	T		G	O	L	D	S	T	A	R			
E	T	E	R	N	A	L		H	A	R	P	I	E	S
		Y	A	L	E	G	A	W	E		N	U	T	
S	T	R	E	W		T	I	R	E		C	I	T	Y
A	R	E	S		B	E	N	T		B	A	T	E	
B	I	T		F	A	D	S		P	A	M	I	C	S
O	V	U	L	A	R		E	M	E	N	D	A	T	E
T	I	R	A	D	E		N	A	R	C	O	T	I	C
S	A	W	D	E	D		G	Y	M		R	E	C	T

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEW YORK (NYT).—The first theater of operations in every game is the center because it is available and the developing pieces reach their maximum mobility there.

Quite often the struggle for the center resolves itself into equilibrium or into a slight but static advantage for one side; then the main battleground shifts to the wings, where there may be a chance for a mating attack or the exploitation of a weakness in the pawn structure.

But there are games in which the center tension is not dissolved, continuing to dominate the play throughout. That was the case in my game with John Peters from the 12th round of the United States Championship Tournament in Mentor, Ohio.

The move 9... N-B3 does not fit the normal pattern of the Najdorf variation, as would 9... B-K3; 10 P-B4, Q-B2; 11. B-K3, QN-Q2, yet it is reasonable after 9 P-QR4 to exploit the weakness of white QN4 square by 10... N-QN5. *Not only does the Black* QN force White to keep a piece in defense of the QBP but it also disputes control of White's Q5 square.

Giving up a center pawn with 13... PxP; 14 BxP enabled me to gain a sharp grip in the center with 14... P-Q4; 15 P-K5, N-K5. It was then impossible to drive out the beautifully posted Black KN by 16 Q-K2? since 16... NxN; 17 Px-N, B-QN4 would have won the exchange.

Moreover, 16 BxN, PxB; 17 Q-K2, P-B4; 18 PxPe.p., RxP would have granted Black free piece play, while the KP was inviolable since 19 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 20 NxP?, B-Q4; 21 Q-K2, R-K3; 22 N/3-Q2, BxN; 23 NxB, Q-Q5ch would have netted a piece for Black.

Peters's idea with 16 N-R4 was to force the retreat of the black QN with 17 P-B3. On 16... B-QN4!, he would not have shaken off the pressure by 17 B-K2, since 17... B-B5!; 18 N-N6?, BxN; 19 PxB, B-B4ch; 20 K-R1, BxN; 21 PxB, QxP would have won a pawn in a superior position.

My QN finally had to return with 19... N-QB3, but by then both Peters's QRP and KP were under attack. He could not rely on the sharp 20 N-N6 because 20... B-B4!; 21 NxP?, RxN; 22 BxN, NxN; 23 BxR, N-K7ch; 24 K-R1, NxB would have yielded Black clear superiority with two minor pieces for rook plus pawn.

However, his 20 BxN, PxB; 21 RxP, QxRP was also unsatisfactory because the white position was disorganized and the knight at QR4 misplaced. After 22 P-QN4, BxN; 23 RxB, Q-Q4; 24 Q-K2, NxN, the recapture of 25 RxN would have cost Peters a decisive pawn by 25... Q-N6.

Yet after 25 PxN, P-B4!; 26 PxPe.p., BxBP, the black KR and bishop came smashing into action while Peters could not save the QP because 27 B-K5?, BxB; 28 PxB, QxR! would have picked up a rook.

On 27 K-R1, BxP, he could not counter by 28 P-N5 since 28... P-B6, threatening 29... Q-Q8ch would have won another pawn. The exchange of queens at move 30 and rooks at move 31 and the centralization of the black king at moves 32, 34 and 35 made the ending a cinch.

After 40... B-B6, Peters resigned, unable to prevent the loss of his QNP after 41 R-R7, Q-B5.

Position After 24 Q-K2

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Peters	Black Byrne	White Peters	Black Byrne
1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 RxP	QxRP
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	22 P-QN4	BxN
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 RxB	Q-Q4
4 NxP	N-KB3	24 Q-K2	NxN
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	25 PxN	P-B4
6 B-K2	P-K4	26 PxPe.p.	BxBP
7 N-N3	B-K2	27 K-R1	BxP
8 O-O	O-O	28 P-R3	
9 P-QR4	N-B3	29 Q-R2	Q-N6
10 P-B4	N-QN5	30 RxQ	QxQ
11 B-K3	B-Q2	31 RxRch	KR-K1
12 P-R5	B-B3	32 B-QB2	RxR
13 B-B3	PxP	33 R-B4	KxB2
14 BxP	P-Q4	34 K-N1	B-B3
15 P-K5	N-K5	35 K-B2	K-K3
16 N-B4	B-QN4	36 R-B7	K-Q4
17 R-K1	Q-B2	37 R-B8	R-K2
18 N-Q4	QR-Q1	38 K-B3	B-Q5ch
19 P-B3	N-QB3	39 R-QN8	R-K3
20 BxN	PxB	40 R-QR8	P-QN4
		41 resigns	B-B6

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9.)

pressure to get it moving—the market's major worry will have been eliminated. Investment income now being "parked" in short-term deposits and other money-market instruments waiting to see where long-term rates settle would again be available to buy bonds.

The other worry is about the dollar and here, too, things are looking up as its decline has stopped. While there may be little cause to expect a rebound —the U.S. current-account deficit will remain very large next year—)fficial comments on both sides)f the Atlantic indicate the de- :line has gone as far as is deem- :d necessary. Thus, the recent nducements to move out of dol- ars may be ended.

The response to Norsk Hydro, :onsidered a triple-A credit, will ikely determine whether new-is- ue activity in the dollar sector 'esumes or whether, as some ear, the market continues to limp hrough to the new year.

Another prime offering currently available—a so-called Asia- lollar issue—is a $15-million, even-year loan for C. Itoh Inter- ıational guaranteed by the parent rading company and by Japan's argest commercial bank, Dai- chi Kangyo. Managers are in- licating a coupon of 8 1/8 per ent and say it will probably be 'riced at a discount.

Sterling Bonds

Meanwhile, bankers seeking to apitalize on the dollar's fall from avor and sterling's new-found llure are planning to reintroduce terling-denominated Eurobonds.

There has been only one such ssue to date—£10 million for .moco in 1972—and a handful of :erling-deutsche mark or sterling- 'rench franc issues.

A spokesman at the Bank of ngland says there have been "a umber" of inquiries from banks bout the possibility of issuing urosterling bonds and that the ank will decide "fairly soon" 'hether to approve or not (no ead manager would risk the 'rath of a central bank by not eeking approval to use its cur- ency in an offshore operation).

One of the first to seek ap- roval is expected to be Tidal Iarine, the U.K. affiliate of Cie. 'rançaise des Petrols. The com- any is said to be planning to is- ıe £25 million for seven years.

The only sector of the market registering substantial activity is in deutsche marks, and even here some slowdown in activity is planned. This month's volume has been set at some 920 million DM, down from 1.6 billion DM last month due to increasing weakness of new issues. This stems in part from the very low coupons being offered on top quality names and the lack of interest in higher-yielding bonds offered by "exotic" borrowers.

Heated Discussion

In the latter category is the Bank of Hungary's eight-year, 100-million DM offering. Sold at par with a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent, the issue ended the week *quoted* at 97 1/2-98. There reportedly was a heated discussion about whether such an issue belonged on the public market at these terms and, significantly, Deutsche Bank was not a member of the managing group.

In the former group, Norges Hypotekforening fell to 97 3/4-98 after its 60-million DM issue (increased from the 50 million DM initially indicated) of 12-year bonds was priced at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 6 per cent, down from the 6 1/4 per cent initially indicated.

Currently on offer are:

- 75 million DM for Danske Export Finance Corp., a five-year loan carrying a coupon of 6 per cent—the lowest yet offered by a Danish borrower—and an issue price of 99 3/4.
- 100 million DM for the European Resettlement Fund—a 10-year "bullet" carrying a coupon of 6 1/4 per cent.
- 150 million DM for Centrais Electricas de São Paulo, which is offering a coupon of 7 per cent on 10-year bonds.
- 20 million DM for Carlsberg Brewery in 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 6 per cent.

Queuing to Buy

Reflecting the demand for assets in yen as well as an appreciation of the underlying equity, investors were queuing to buy the convertible issue on offer from Tokyo Sanyo Electric Co. The amount has been increased to 60 million DM from the 50 million initially indicated and the coupon on the six-year notes has been lowered to 5 3/4 from the 6 per cent initially offered due to the heavy demand, reportedly running at 300 million DM.

In other markets, Norway sold 75 million guilders of seven-year notes at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent and Spain's Autopistas VascoéAragonesa is raising 5 million Kuwaiti dinar in 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. Investors have the option to redeem the Spanish notes at par at the end of the sixth year.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Nov. 3
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions, long term	8.29%
Industrials, long term	8.58%
Industrials, medium term	8.45%
Canadian dollars, medium term	9.06%
French franc, long term	11.12%
Unit of Account, long term	7.92%

*Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Turnover
Week Ended Nov. 4
(Millions of dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar equiv.
Cedel	$890.6	$701.1	$189.5
Euroclear	$1,336.7	$1,102.7	$234.0

Workers March On Begin's Office To Protest Prices

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (Reuters). — Thousands of workers demonstrated outside the office of Prime Minister Menahem Begin today against new economic policies they fear will spur inflation.

The demonstration, following a *week of strikes* and protests led by the Histadrut trade union federation, was staged while the Cabinet met to discuss the effect of the measures.

Labor leaders are demanding compensation for a steep rise in prices after last week's float of the Israeli pound and the phasing out of food subsidies. Following the decision to let the *pound float*, its value against the U.S. dollar went from slightly more than 10 to more than 15—a 50-per-cent slump in dollar terms. Economic advisers have told the Bank Leumi, Israel's largest, that prices could increase by 60 per cent in the next 14 months.

The demonstration did not appear to attract as much support as the Histadrut hoped. Police said that 6,000 turned out, although the organizers claimed "scores of thousands."

French Economy Seen Improving

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—The *stabilization of the French economy* appears to be well advanced, and although an acceleration of investments cannot be counted on at the moment, consumer demand should pick up during the winter, according to Crédit Lyonnais.

In its latest monthly economic bulletin, the nationalized bank's *economists predict* that France's foreign trade position will continue to improve, aided by the growth of exports. Additionally, the slowdown in price growth should become more evident, they say.

Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 9.)

certainly in prospect—the num- :rs, and the drag on the econ- ny, would be much greater. he two-year effect would be to :duce the real GNP by about :3 billion. Those are big tax creases at any time but are urticularly onerous now as the onomy is moving into a lower te of speed.

Consumer Spending

They are bound to have an aportant impact on the level consumer spending, particu- rly among those who are the ajor purchaser. of autos, homes ıd other big-ticket items because the inflationary import. They uld add 1 to 2 percentage ɔints to the overall inflation te in the next two years.

The single source of consola- ɔn at this point is the realiza- ɔn that almost everyone—from 'esident Carter down through e administration, Congress, busi- ss, labor and the public— cognizes that some positive, nstructive efforts must be ken, rather quickly, on the tax ɔnt to provide relief from a ghtening bind for the public ıd for business.

When the President confirmed his recent news conference at he was delaying the unveil- g of his long-heralded tax- form package until late this ar, he emphasized the impor- nce of integrating the tax ogram with the fiscal 1979 deral budget he will submit in nuary. He also said that he inted to withhold final deci- ɔns on the elements of the tax oposals until he knows the final shape of the Social Security and energy legislation soon to come out of Congress and the state of the economy at that time.

The first reaction to the tax delay from the financial markets and some administration critics was disappointment.

However, the postponement of the tax plan may prove to be most fortuitous for the President, business, investors and the nation. Had the President followed his original schedule and made his recommendation in September, it certainly would not have taken into account the recent hesitancy in the economy, the tightening vise of monetary conditions or the full extent of the drag that it now seems obvious will be exerted by the Social Security and energy decisions in Congress.

Some analysts outside the government think the greatest benefit of the delay will be a bigger and less complex tax package when the ultimate decisions are now made in the White House.

Another business analyst said he felt that the effect might be the recognition by the White House that the emphasis in the tax program will have to be more on encouraging private investment to spur the economy and create more jobs, rather than on the consumption side, as original ly expected. There could also be less immediate interest on the part of the administration in eliminating the special treatment of capital gains. If that occurred, the business and financial world would be elated.

Foreign Bonds

Antioq 3s78	95½	Eurin 8¼84	101½
Asian 8¼80	101¼	Eurin 8⅞96	99½
Asian 8½86	101½	Finind 7⅜81	99
Austia 8¼81	100½	Germ 5s80	106
Austia 8½86	103	JapnD 8¼81	99½
Austia 9¼76	103	Mexco 6⅞78	99
Austia 9s96	101	Mexco 6¼79	97¼
Austria 9s82	103¾	Mexco 6½80	97⅛
Austria 8¼92	99	Mexco 6⅞81	95⅛
BanoF 8.95s83	101¼	Mexco 8½87	96
Caisse 9¼80	102⅛	Mexco 8¼97	82½
Caisse 8⅝84	100⅝	Mexco 9s82	99½
Caisse 7.9s81	99¼	NZeal 6½86	93
Caisse 9.3s96	102	NipTT 7⅝81	100
Chile 3s93f	99¾	NipTT 7⅝82	98¾
Cuba 4½77f	17½	NipTT 8¼87	99½
Denm 5¼78	98¼	NipTT 7⅝84	98¼
ElFra 8⅝83	101½	Norwy 5¼78	98½
ElFra 8.9s86	100¾	Norwy 8⅝80	101¾
ElFra 8½87	98½	Nwy 8.85s80	102
Eurofm 9s82	102	Norw 8¼81M	100¾
EurCS 8¾83	100½	Norwy 8¼81J	101¼
EurCS 8⅞80	102	Norwy 7⅝82	98¼
EurCS 8¼84	100	Norwy 7½82	98½
EurCS 9s96	100	Oslo 5¼s78	102
EurCS 8¼84	98½	QuebPr 8s78	99
EurCS 9½97	100¾	SocNC 9¼80	101½
EEC 7⅝81	98¼	SocNC 8¼83	100¾
EurInv 9s82	104	Venez 7⅝82	98

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Nov. 4, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Hou Oil M	683,200	28½	26	27¾	— ⅝
Kaiser Inc	244,200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	unch
US Filter	188,800	13⅜	11½	11⅝	—1½
Syntex Corp	161,900	18	16⅛	17⅝	+1¼
NKinny Cp	149,400	2	1¾	1⅞	— ¼
Dataprod	148,200	16⅛	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
PGE 9.48pf	145,100	28¼	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
Hycel Inc	137,700	6	5	5⅝	+ ¼
UV Ind wt	133,100	4	3⅛	3¾	— ¼
Champ Ho	103,200	2	1¾	1⅞	unch

Volume: 9,252,415 shares
Year to date: 541,591,815 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,111.
Advances: 401; declines: 433; unchanged: 277.
New highs: 21; new lows: 96.

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Close N.Y.
. M F		15	133	19-16	15	1⅜	339	1⅞ 16⅝
. M F		20	a	a	53	3-16	36	⅛ 16⅝
. S A		15	a	a	a	a	3	7 21¾
. S A		20	353	1⅝	156	2⅝	22	3¼ 21¾
. S A	p	20	165	3-16	126	⅞	33	13-16 21¾
. S A		25	144	1-16	165	11-16	32	13-16 21¾
. S A	p	25	b	b	25	3¾	10	4 21¾
.vnet		15	67	½	80	1¼	155	1½ 15⅝
.vnet		20	10	1-16	62	1-16	a	a 15⅝
ally		20	54	1-16	168	½	33	11-16 16½
ally		25	a	a	2	⅛	3	⅜ 16½
alerp		50	105	11-16	15	2½	9	3¼ 50⅝
alerp		55	a	a	29	½	6	1 50⅝
on Ed		20	42	3¼	22	3½	5	3⅝ 23⅛
on Ed		25	7	1-16	179	⅜	171	9-16 23⅛
r Pep		10	36	5¼	29	5½	a	a 15⅝
r Pep		15	698	9-16	1275	1½	179	2 15⅝
lPas		15	33	1½	5	1⅝	25	1 13-16 16⅜
leetw		10	336	1⅛	145	1 11-16	165	1⅞ 11⅛
leetw		15	a	a	100	⅛	63	⅜ 11⅛
race		25	8	1⅜	3	2¼	15	2⅜ 26⅝
a Pac		14¾	31	1-16	13	7-16	b	b 13
race		30	a	a	a	a	9	7-16 26⅝
a Pac		14¾	31	1-16	13	7-16	b	b 13
a Pac		15	a	a	9	5-16	27	9-16 13
iGIC		15	a	a	47	½	83	⅞ 13
iGIC		20	a	a	161	1-16	a	a 13
Dist		20	12	2	5	2⅝	3	2⅝ 21⅞
Dist		25	67	1-16	83	5-16	99	11-16 21⅞
Semi		15	71	3⅝	80	3⅝	b	b 18⅝
Semi		20	290	3-16	105	1⅛	40	1¾ 18⅝
Semi		25	a	a	66	¼	84	9-16 18⅝
ort S	o	14⅝	10	4⅝	a	a	a	a 19¼
ort S	o	19½	84	3-16	a	a	a	a 19¼
ort S		20	b	b	40	7-16	34	⅜ 19¼
enney		30	b	b	16	3⅞	5	4⅝ 32¾
enney		35	11	1-16	125	⅜	79	1⅜ 32¾
enney		40	a	a	100	⅛	22	5-16 32¾
hilPt		25	20	3¼	b	b	b	b 28⅜
hilPt		27½	70	⅞	70	1 11-16	b	b 28⅜
hilPt		30	25	1-16	64	⅜	23	15-16 28⅜
hilPt		35	a	a	124	3-16	100	¼ 28⅜
es OG		10	b	b	91	3⅛	21	3⅛ 12⅝
es OG	p	10	b	b	28	⅛	14	⅛ 12⅝
es OG		15	20	1-16	391	⅛	76	15-16 12⅝
es OG	p	15	78	2 1-16	208	2⅛	55	2½ 12⅝
es OG		20	28	1-16	75	3-16	3	5-16 12⅝
es OG	p	20	12	7⅛	5	7⅛	6	7⅛ 12⅝
es OG		25	a	a	4	1-16	b	b 12⅝
are		10	6	1 7-16	19	1 11-16	23	1⅛ 11⅛
are		15	10	1-16	7	⅛	65	¼ 11⅛
mPat		15	72	1-16	83	3-16	118	⅛ 11⅛
erig		10	3	a	a	a	6	3⅛ 13¼
erig		15	a	a	52	a	30	7-16 13¼
mnco		30	23	3-16	70	13-16	135	1⅛ 29⅞
mnco		35	a	a	a	a	6	5-16 29⅞
ger		10	331	1⅛	193	2⅛	172	2 11⅞
ger		15	6	1-16	111	a	95	⅛ 11⅞
mith		15	19	1-16	45	9-16	69	⅛ 13⅛
mith		20	a	a	a	a	a	5-16 13⅛
mith		25	5	1-16	a	a	a	a 13⅛

Option & price		Vol. Dec	Last Dec	Vol. Mar	Last Mar	Vol. Jun	Last Jun	Close
Coastal	15	110	3	279	3⅛	258	3⅜	17¾
Coastal	20	380	⅜	401	1 1-16	402	1 9-16	17¾
Coastal	25	13	1-16	104	5-16	25	½	17¾

Option & price			Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Aetna		30	68	3⅝	70	4⅛	17	5	33½
Aetna	p	30	44	½	22	⅞	a	a	33½
Aetna		35	242	13-16	41	1 9-16	34	2⅛	33½
Aetna	p	35	204	2⅛	68	2⅝	13	3⅛	33½
Aetna		40	10	3-16	61	½	b	b	33½
Aetna	p	40	5	6½	a	a	b	b	33½
Am Cya		25	29	7-16	75	13-16	22	1	23⅞
Am Cya		30	1	1-16	14	⅛	a	a	23⅞
Am Exp		35	20	2⅜	a	a	10	3⅜	36⅝
AmHom		25	4	2¼	4	2½	1	2¾	26⅞
Am Hom		30	a	a	4	7-16	34	⅝	26⅞
Asarco		15	76	7-16	20	¾	76	1⅛	13⅝
Asarco		20	20	1-16	a	a	a	a	13⅝
Beat F		25	53	⅛	5	½	131	¾	23
Burrgh		50	61	15⅝	b	b	b	b	65¼
Burrgh		60	382	6⅝	8	8⅛	36	8⅞	65¼
Burrgh		70	373	15-16	53	2¾	24	4	65¼
Chase		25	a	a	a	a	10	3½	27⅞
Chase		30	20	5-16	77	⅝	36	1	27⅞
Chase		35	5	1-16	2	⅛	b	b	27⅞
C Tel		15	5	9-16	a	a	3	¾	15⅜
Deere		20	a	a	9	4⅞	a	a	25
Deere		25	113	⅞	31	1 5-16	a	a	25
Deere		30	17	⅛	1	⅛	b	b	25
Dig Eq		35	123	9⅝	b	b	b	b	44½
Dig Eq		40	572	5⅛	253	6⅛	25	7½	44½
Dig Eq		45	622	2¼	279	3½	20	4⅝	44½
Dig Eq		50	231	⅝	66	1 9-16	46	2½	44½
Disney		30	202	6⅛	145	7	11	7⅛	36
Disney		35	546	2⅜	92	3⅛	20	4¼	36
Disney		40	486	9-16	356	15-16	671	13-16	36
du Pnt		100	32	13	175	14⅛	107	15⅝	113¼
du Pnt		110	825	5¼	64	7¼	13	8⅝	113¼
du Pnt		120	648	15-16	243	2¾	29	4	113¼
Fst Ch		15	5	1½	17	1¾	2	2 3-16	16¼
Fst Ch		20	a	a	18	5-16	14	7-16	16¼
G Tel		30	68	1	128	1¼	52	1 7-16	30¾
G Tel		35	50	1-16	a	a	a	a	30¼
Gillet		25	43	9-16	30	13-16	b	b	24⅞
Gillet		30	a	a	4	1-16	a	a	24⅞
Goodyr		15	1	2½	1	2¾	2	2⅞	17¾
Goodyr		20	76	⅛	84	5-16	113	½	17¾
Greyhd		10	a	a	a	a	5	3	12⅝
Greyhd		15	20	1-16	80	⅛	39	3-16	12⅝
Gulf O		25	a	a	14	2⅛	a	a	27
Gulf O		30	4	a	8	3-16	6	5-16	27
Hercul		15	34	[illegible]	13	1⅛	13	2⅛	15⅛
H F C		15	3	3½	a	a	a	a	18
HF C		15	3	3½	a	a	a	a	18
H F C		20	a	a	5	⅛	12	⅛	18
L..		20	16	4	7	6	a	a	35

Option & price			Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close N.Y.
Lilly		35	54	1⅝	11	2¼	11	3	36
Lilly		40	15	3-16	22	7-16	b	b	36
Merril		15	842	⅞	244	1 7-16	286	1⅜	15
Merril		20	67	1-16	20	¼	85	7-16	15
MesaPt		30	29	8⅝	b	b	b	b	38⅛
MesaPt		35	184	4⅛	17	5⅜	44	6⅞	38⅛
MesaPt	p	35	467	11-16	69	1½	16	1⅞	38⅛
MesaPt		40	481	1 11-16	200	2¾	72	3⅝	38⅛
MesaPt	p	40	370	3⅛	111	3½	12	4¼	38⅛
MesaPt		45	492	9-16	230	1 5-16	63	1⅞	38⅛
MesaPt	p	45	125	7	37	7¼	7	7½	38⅛
Motria		40	110	1 1-16	8	1⅝	5	2 11-16	38⅝
Motria		40	110	1 1-16	8	1⅝	5	2 11-16	38⅝
Motria		45	6	5-16	3	½	b	b	38⅝
Motria		50	17	⅛	b	b	b	b	38⅝
Pfizer		25	9	⅞	4	1⅜	4	2	25⅛
Pfizer		30	15	1-16	17	3-16	6	5-16	25⅛
Phelps		20	21	⅝	60	1 3-16	42	1 1-16	19½
Phelps		25	a	a	44	⅛	7	⅜	19½
Ph Mor		50	5	10¼	a	a	a	a	60½
Pitney		15	15	1 11-16	23	2¼	5	2 5-16	16⅞
Pitney		20	30	⅛	9	¼	94	½	16⅞
Proc G		70	135	12¼	b	b	b	b	81¾
Proc G		80	125	3⅜	6	5¼	a	a	81¾
Proc G		90	20	¼	27	13-16	a	a	81¾
RiteA		15	5	2 9-16	3	2⅝	a	a	17⅛
Rite A		20	a	a	75	9-16	6	13-16	17⅛
St Cal		35	32	3½	a	a	a	a	38¼
St Cal		40	56	⅝	38	1⅛	65	1½	38¼
St Cal		45	49	⅛	a	a	b	b	38¼
T R W		30	a	a	a	a	3	4⅛	33⅝
TR W		35	50	11-16	38	1⅛	16	1 9-16	33⅝
Tandy		20	16	8⅝	a	a	b	b	28⅞
Tandy		25	148	4⅝	21	5½	a	a	28⅞
Tandy		30	185	1⅜	112	2 5-16	10	3¼	28⅞
Tandy		35	53	¼	b	b	b	b	28⅞
Texaco		25	160	2⅝	22	13-16	122	13-16	27½
Texaco		30	81	1-16	84	5-16	113	½	27½
U Carb		40	105	2 11-16	47	3½	28	4⅛	41⅞
U Carb		45	258	½	63	1⅛	92	1⅝	41⅞
UCarb		50	8	⅛	93	¼	b	b	41⅞
U S St		25	45	5¼	a	a	2	5⅝	29½
US St		30	391	1 7-16	156	2 1-16	84	2¾	29½
U S St		35	a	a	31	⅜	1	¾	29½
U S St		40	a	a	5	3-16	b	b	29½
U S St		45	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	29½
Wrn Lm		25	2	1¼	a	a	a	a	25⅛
Wrn Lm		30	a	a	a	a	1	7-16	25⅛
Wesing		15	49	2½	132	[illegible]	172	15-16	17
Wesing	p	15	27	5-16	50	⅜	17	⅛	17
Wesing		20	130	3-16	186	7-16	143	⅝	17
Wesing	p	20	24	3	38	3¼	4	3¼	17
Wesing		25	33	1-16	2	3-16	b	b	17
Wesing	p	25	6	7⅛	a	a	b	b	17

Total volume 32,233 Open interest [illegible]
a—Not traded b—No option offered p—Put
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price)

SPORTS

Cauthen Guides Johnny D. To Victory in International

By Gerald Strine

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 6 (WP).— Johnny D., a 10-to-1 shot, won the International yesterday over the Laurel turf course.

He had intelligent help. The $200,000, 1 1/2-mile classic figured to be a jockey's race—there was no early speed in the field of eight—and Steve Cauthen, 17, turned out to be the jockey.

Cauthen moved smartly to take the lead from France's Crow going to the far turn, quickly moved to a daylight advantage—and the race was over.

The victory was the first for the United States since 1972, following four French frolics, and reduced the foreign horses' edge in the race to 14-12.

Majestic Light, another U.S. entrant, finished second, failing by 2 1/2-lengths to overtake Johnny D., which led by six lengths on the stretch turn. Exceller, the 3-to-2 favorite from France, took third money, 14 lengths behind Majestic Light.

Johnny D. paid $22 straight after completing the 12 furlongs of soft going in a slow 2:42. The winner and Majestic Light, 5-to-2 second, formed an $81.20 exacta.

"Mr. Mike Kay [the horse's trainer] said he'd like Johnny D. to lay third or fourth early, 'cause he doesn't like to be on the lead, he gets a little rank," Cauthen said afterward.

"They were just jogging around the first turn, so I sent him up with Crow, on the lead. I turned him loose at the half-mile pole, hit him a couple of times in the lane, and that was it."

Cat and Mouse

Sounds simple, doesn't it? But it's not. While Cauthen was going about the business of winning $120,000 for Dana Bray jr., an Albany, N.Y., businessman, the jockeys on Majestic Light and Exceller were playing cat-and-mouse, helping Cauthen make off with the big cheese.

Angel Cordero, on Exceller, and Sandy Hawley, riding Majestic Light, were far back in the pack while Johnny D. floated on the lead. Exceller never did fire. By the time Majestic Light did, it was too late.

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Exceller was trailed by New Zealand's Balmerino, France's Crow, France's Monseigneur and two U.S. horses, Vigors and Great Contractor, in that order.

The Italian entrant, Stateff, was scratched late Friday because of tendinitis.

Cauthen showed he not only is one of the best jockeys in the United States, but that he also is one of the smartest.

"Everything depended on how Steve timed things, and he timed everything perfectly," Kay said later. "We hadn't beaten Majestic Light or Exceller in the Man O' War or the Canadian International, so I didn't expect to be favored. But I always thought he had a chance. When the morning line had us 20 to 1 the other day, my knees buckled."

The trainer's biggest worry, as things turned out, was whether Johnny D. would be invited to the International.

'Conditional Basis'

"I didn't think we would be," Kay acknowledged. "As it was, we were the last one in. We'd been invited on a conditional basis if we finished first or second in the Man O' War or in Canada. We were third both times, losing second by a nose to Exceller at Belmont Park."

Johnny D. is a 3-year-old bay gelding by Stage Door Johnny out of an olden-times mare, Dusk. He is a big, gawky horse—"kinda related to the moose family, in looks," Kay admits—who once ran for a $40,000 claiming tag.

Talk of a Trade for O.J. Is Revived

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).— After all those dazzling seasons, O.J. Simpson's body has begun to betray him. He's now 30 years old, he has discovered his first gray hair, he had blurred vision for several weeks and he is about to undergo knee surgery, the occupational hazard of all running backs.

His injury has been diagnosed as cartilage damage, which is seldom as serious as the torn knee ligaments that many running backs sustain. But his marvelous body is about to be cut by a scalpel for the first time. He's scared and he's depressed and he's talking about retirement. His teammates on the Buffalo Bills doubt that he'll return next season. After their 56-17 loss in Seattle last Sunday, the Bills' fullback, Jim Braxton, watched O.J. take of his "32" jersey, perhaps for the last time.

"Can I have your jersey?" Braxton asked.

"Only if I can have yours," O.J. replied.

Soon other teammates were handing their jerseys to O.J. in a tribute to what he has meant to them. And perhaps he has played his last game. But to many who know him, it's not in his nature to quit abruptly. "I don't think," one of his closest friends says, "that O.J. will want his career to end like this." Eventually only O.J. Simpson will determine his future because only he will know how his knee feels. Much will depend on its rehabilitation. Much also will depend on whether a trade can be arranged that will liberate him from the Bills to a Super Bowl contender. If he's not traded, O.J. Simpson probably will not play football again.

Rushing Record

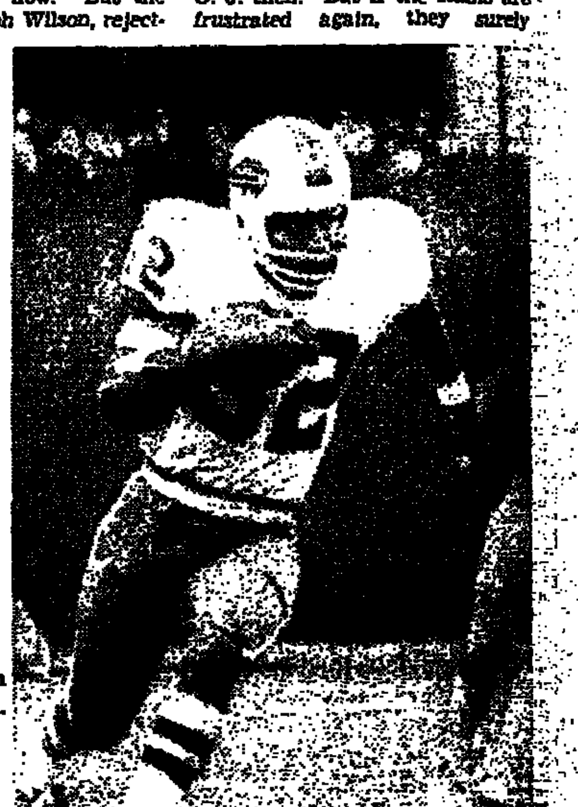
Assuming his knee heals properly, O.J. Simpson would want to resume his career for two reasons: one, to play with a Super Bowl champion; two, to surpass Jim Brown's career National Football League rushing record of 12,312 yards.

O.J. had hoped to break Jim Brown's record next season in the final year of his three-year Bills contract. But with 10,183 yards, including 557 this year despite his ailing knee, he would have to play at least two more seasons.

O.J appears too proud to return to the Bills, a team on a treadmill, and be treated as a tackling dummy, even at his reported $750,000 salary. His non-football income would enable him to avoid that embarrassment. His lucrative long-term contracts as an advertising spokesman for Hertz rental cars and Treesweet Products and as an NBC television analyst do not depend on him playing football. He also hopes to act in more motion pictures.

But if O.J. were traded to a Super Bowl contender, particularly to the Los Angeles Rams, his outlook would be different.

Under the threat of retirement early last year, O.J requested a trade to the Rams but the deal never materialized. If it had, the Bills, the Rams and O.J. might all be better off now. But the *Bills' owner*, Ralph Wilson, rejected the Rams' final offer of all 13 of the Rams' 1977 draft choices and players that included Lawrence McCutcheon, the running back who usually gains more than 1,000 yards, and Jack Reynolds the experienced middle linebacker. His retirement bluff called, O.J. returned to the Bills, appeased with a new three-year contract.



O. J. Simpson in the open.

As soon as O.J.'s surgery was announced last week, the Rams were revived as a possible alternative to his retirement. The Rams owner, Carroll Rosenbloom, quickly was quoted as having said, "You can dismiss anything about O.J. playing for the Rams" next year.

Namath Case

But that was the obvious public comment for Rosenbloom to make, especially in the midst of a struggling season. *Rosenbloom* was not about to add to the *Rams'* problems by publicly coveting O. J. Simpson; besides, it would be tampering. Just remember that what Rosenbloom said about O. J. last week was virtually what he said about Joe Namath five months before the Rams signed the 34-year-old quarterback.

How strongly the Rams, or any other Super Bowl contender, pursue a trade for O. J. will depend on how they do this season.

If the Rams somehow win Super Bowl XII, they probably would feel they would not need O. J. then. But if the Rams are *frustrated* again, they surely would discuss a trade for him. So might the Oakland Raiders if they do not repeat as Super Bowl champions, although O. J.'s big salary might be too much of a deterrent for a club that has no more seats to sell. It's also possible that the San Diego Chargers or the Denver Broncos would be interested if O. J. were interested in them. The longshot would be the San Francisco 49ers, the team O. J. grew up watching, but the 49ers are not a Super Bowl contender now.

This time, O. J. would not be bluffing if he threatened to retire rather than return to the Bills— not after knee surgery, not with the Bills on a treadmill following the departure of O. J.'s favorite linemen, Mike Montler and Donnie Green, after contract disputes.

More Sports News On Page 13

Is there a name for a company that's 62% life assurance, 32% general insurance, 6% mortgages, hire purchase and property— and 100% keen to get to know you?

Ennia were formed in 1969 from the merger of two long established Dutch insurance companies, the oldest of which was founded in 1859.

And, though we aren't exactly new, it's true to say that the insurance, financial and business worlds probably know less about us than is good for either them or Ennia.

We are, in fact, one of the largest insurance groups in the Netherlands, in terms of gross receipts.

Between 1972 and 1976, total receipts have risen from £190m to £354m, an annual average increase of 17%.

Profits have come along nicely too: from £4m to £8m over the same period.

Last year we paid a dividend of £1·51.

Three main activities

We operate internationally in three main areas: life assurance, general insurance and some non-insurance but related fields such as hire-purchase, mortgages, property development, even holiday centres — where our marketing strength, expertise in investment analysis and property management can be profitably employed.

Life assurance accounted for 62% of our business last year, gross receipts having risen from £135m in 1972 to £219m in 1976.

General insurance produced 32% of our income in 1976 and has increased from £51m to £113m in the past six years. Our general insurance interests are divided between the Netherlands, the U.K., other countries and inward reinsurance.

Non-insurance activities have grown to 6% of our business from £3·7m in 1972 to £21·5m in 1976.

Gathering strength internationally

At the moment, most of our revenue is generated within the Netherlands, a home market that provides, overall, a sound and profitable base.

But our overseas business is developing well.

We have offices, subsidiaries and affiliates in the United Kingdom, Belgium, the United States, the Caribbean, Republic of Surinam and the Middle East.

They already contribute 18% of our total gross receipts, and we plan to increase that percentage.

Overall, Ennia have a record of producing sustained balanced growth at home and overseas to the benefit of both shareholders and policyholders.

If you have an interest in the insurance world—from a business, investment or consumer point of view —you should have information about Ennia on file.

We'll be happy to send you a copy of our Report and Accounts if you contact the Company Secretary, Ennia Insurance Co. (UK) Ltd., 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3, (Tel: 01-488 3111), or our head office, Ennia nv, Churchillplein 1, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel: (070) 72 72 72. Telex: 31657.

ennia nv

Balanced growth, internationally.

Exchange rate 24th October 1977 £1 = Dfl. 4·3360

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Hooks Gains 155 Yards

J.'s Sub Leads Bills er the Patriots, 24-14

ORO, Mass., Nov. 6 (UPI). ack Roland Hooks, lost in mpson's shadow for three shredded New England yards and the Buffalo intercepted four passes directing the underdog a 24-14 victory over the favored New England Pa-

Bills, notching only their ictory in 17 games dating season, recorded their point total of the season. rguson threw a 7-yard pass to Reuben Gant, Jim had a 2-yard touchdown son Long kicked a 30-yard al and Doug Jones ran interception for 24 yards final touchdown.

England, which fell to 5-3 games back of AFC East-Baltimore and a game Miami—scored on Ray-Jayboro's 93-yard kickoff at the end of the first and Sam Cunningham's burst in the fourth quar- the Bills had taken a d.

a third-year player from Carolina State, had a run in the first period to he second Buffalo touch- He had been used spar- the first two seasons, 30 yards against the Pa- t year in his best previous pro.

ons 28, Chargers 0

ntiac, Mich., rookie run- Rick Kane scored two alf touchdowns to break s tie and propel rushing- Detroit to a 20-0 victory Diego, the Lions' first since 1973.

a third-round draft om San Jose State, made appearance as a regular of injured Dexter Bussey ed 105 yards in 24 rushes. rd of 72,559 repeatedly s hostility for the offen- ept Lions by booing a dull first half.

changed the boos to th his aggressive, slash- His 2-yard touchdown 59-yard drive the first roit had the ball in lf and he gained 55 of f 70 yards, scoring on a n the next time his team session.

t Marv Hubbard bulled for a touchdown the e Detroit had the ball cond half to seal the t shutout in the Silver- their first since a 34-0 f Green Bay Oct. 28,

phins 14, Jets 10

York, Bob Griese threw passes of 20 and 24 Daniel Harris and warming defense bot- New York's offense, he Dolphins to defeat -10.

who had only one reception entering caught the 20-yard the second period to a 7-3 lead and then yarder from Griese in period for a 14-3 lead. tory was the sixth o losses for Miami and Dolphins in the thick East race. The Jets, quarterback Richard ly before halftime with nee, fell to 3-6.

mi defense sacked Jet s six times, five in half, and deflected a field goal attempt to Jets' offense. The biggest play came mid- gh the final period stopped the Jets four e the 5 after New York 8:25 attempting to

finally broke through conds remaining in the a second-string quar- ry Domres drilled a touchdown pass to ttum.

penalties helped the ake a 7-3 halftime d's 31-yard pass to o the Miami 22 was by a holding penalty ds were forced to punt.

rs 10, Falcons 3

mia, Wilbur Jackson ross from 2 yards out rough the third period ot rushing touchdown inst Atlanta this sea- San Francisco a 10-3 r the Falcons.

rs marched 53 yards a scoreless defensive r Paul Hofer returned -half kickoff 41 yards. ured on the 14th play ve.

ncisco got the ball back lanta 20 when Woody fumbled the ensuing ff and Tom Leonard But the Atlanta de- ed the 49ers back five three plays and San had to settle for a field goal by Ray to go in front 10-0.

ons, with quarterback ttkowski making his ler-season start since of his two knee injuries i, a year ago, were un-

Cup Track Site

g, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Track and Field Com- s given Montreal per- stage the second World gust, 1979. The com- d the formula will be as in this year's first in Duesseldorf.

Sports News Page 11

Associated Press

University of Houston quarterback Delrick Brown loses not only five yards but his shirt as he is sacked by Texas's Mark Martignoni in game Saturday.

60-Point Level Is Breached By Several College Squads

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—Notre Dame, Michigan and Oklahoma topped the 60-point level as several college football teams rolled up big scores in a record-making Saturday.

The Fighting Irish buried Georgia Tech, 69-14; Michigan crushed hapless Northwestern, 63-20, and Oklahoma walloped Oklahoma State, 61-28.

Also among the day's big point-makers was Washington, a 50-31 conqueror of California; Southern Cal, which beat Stanford, 49-0; Pitt, a 44-3 winner over West Virginia, and Brigham Young, a 38-8 victor over Utah.

The Brigham Young game produced a record performance as Marc Wilson smashed the NCAA single-game passing yardage mark by throwing for 571 yards and five touchdowns. The sophomore quarterback broke the NCAA mark of 561 yards set by Tony Adams of Utah State in 1972.

Alabama in Sugar Bowl

In keeping with the high-powered day, Doug Williams threw seven touchdown passes and became the NCAA's career passing leader as Grambling crushed Langston, 65-0. Williams passed for 378 yards, giving him 7,551 for his career—two more than Florida's John Reaves.

Meanwhile, Alabama wrapped up a berth in the Sugar Bowl with a 24-3 whipping of Louisiana State. The victory gave the Crimson Tide its sixth Southeastern Conference title in seven years and an automatic spot in the Sugar Bowl game Jan. 2 at the New Orleans Superdome.

In other action involving top teams, Texas walloped Houston 35-21; Ohio State smashed Illinois, 35-0; Kentucky trimmed Vanderbilt, 28-6, and Penn State edged North Carolina State, 21-17.

Among the rest of the nation's ranked teams, Nebraska subdued Missouri, 21-10; Clemson played to a 13-13 tie with North Carolina; Florida State bested Virginia Tech, 22-21, and Colorado scored a 12-7 victory over Iowa State.

Notre Dame 69, Ga. Tech 14

Joe Montana passed for 273 yards and three touchdowns, scored another on a one-yard sneak and ran for a two-point point conversion to lead Notre Dame's romp over Georgia Tech.

Michigan 63, Northwestern 20

Rick Leach ran for two touchdowns and passed for two others in a third-quarter barrage that led Michigan over winless Northwestern in their Big 10 game. The Wolverines led by only 14-7 at halftime before breaking the game open in the third period.

Oklahoma 61, Oklahoma St. 28

Oklahoma quarterback Thomas Lott rushed for 103 yards on 17 carries, including an 80-yard touchdown jaunt, and passed for 85 more yards to pace the Sooners' slaughter of Oklahoma State.

Washington 50, California 31

Warren Moon ran for two touchdowns in the decisive third quarter and Michael Jackson of the ball-hawking Washington defense intercepted two passes as the Huskies, sharing the Pacific-8 football lead, beat California.

USC 49, Stanford 0

Southern California shot down Stanford's aerial circus and surged over Stanford by air and land as Rob Hertel threw for two touchdowns and Charles White ran for a pair.

Pitt 44, W. Virginia 3

Matt Cavanaugh stormed three yards for a second-period touchdown, triggering Pitt's rout of West Virginia in a continuation of one of college football's fiercest regional rivalries.

With Unanimous Decision Over Briscoe

Valdes Captures Middleweight Boxing Crown

By Samuel Abt

CAMPIONE D'ITALIA, Italy, Nov. 6 (IHT).—Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia won the vacant world middleweight boxing championship here last night in a unanimous decision over Benny Briscoe of Philadelphia in 15 hard-fought rounds.

Referee Wally Thom had Valdes ahead, 146 points to 144, but the two judges had the new champion a more lopsided victor. Judge Paul Tallayrach had Valdes winning, 148-143, and judge Aimé Leschot had it 149-142.

It wasn't that easy a victory. At the announcement of his triumph, Valdes was smiling through cracked lips, a puffy left eye and a closed right eye—but he was smiling.

Briscoe looked equally battered after he failed for the third, almost certainly last, time in a title fight. But he carried the battle to Valdes throughout, taking a pounding to wear down the Colombian.

Superior Speed

In the end, it seemed to be Valdes's superior speed that brought him the title vacated by the retirement of Carlos Monzon after a successful defense against Valdes last July. At age 30, Valdes also had a four-year advantage over Briscoe, and had the strength to rally in the last few rounds for vital points.

The new champion dominated the early rounds also, glazing Briscoe's eyes with a flurry of punches in the third, but the middle was all Briscoe. Head down, hands high, he pressed in constantly, making Valdes look less of a class fighter than he is.

In the middle of the 10th round, Valdes's manager, Gil Clancy, summed up the fight when he instructed a second to tell Valdes, in Spanish, "Don't get discouraged when you hit and he keeps coming."

Courageously, Briscoe did keep coming, but Valdes got the message.

There were no knockdowns.

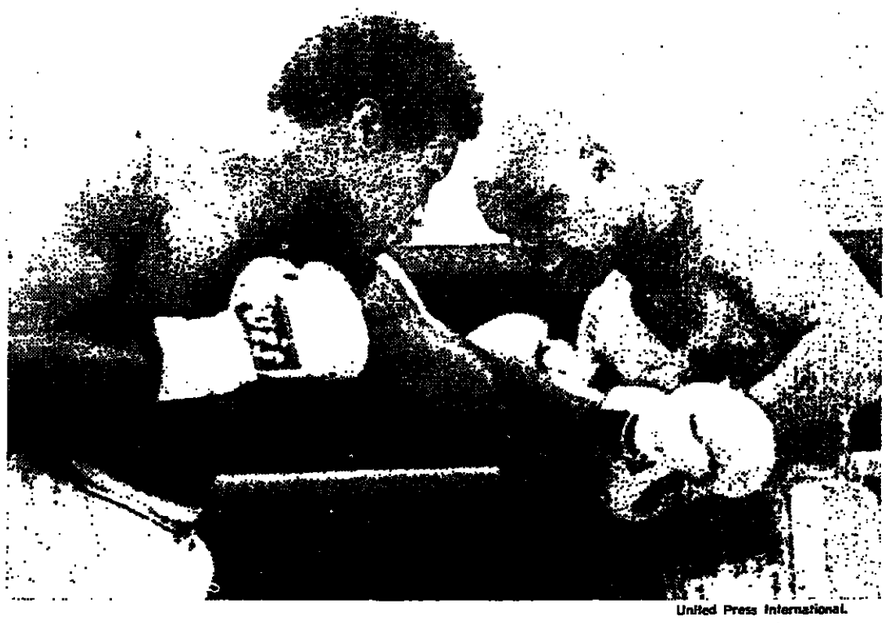
The victory was Valdes's 60th against 6 defeats and 2 draws. It restored to him both the World Boxing Council title, which he lost to Monzon in 1976, and the World Boxing Association title, which Monzon also held.

For Briscoe, the defeat was his 15th against 58 victories and 6 draws. It was also Briscoe's third loss to Valdes in three fights. He was outpointed in 1973 and lost by a knockout—the only one of his career—in 1974. Briscoe also lost a title fight when he was outpointed by Monzon in 1973.

Briscoe and his handlers both complained late last night that the judges must have watched a different fight—one gave Briscoe only one round and the other gave him two—but this morning the fighter was more resigned. "That's the game," he said at breakfast, "can't be two winners of the same fight."

The championship fight was held in the municipal gambling casino here and was watched by 700 persons, most of them guests of the house.

Two floors down, thousands more spent the entire evening at roulette and chemin de fer. If it had been the battle of Iwo Jima being fought upstairs, nobody would have left the tables.



United Press International

Rodrigo Valdes throws a left in championship fight against Benny Briscoe.

No Knockdowns

Norton Wins a Split Decision Over Young as Ali Watches

By Dave Brady

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 6 (WP).—Muhammad Ali watched as Ken Norton was awarded a split decision over Jimmy Young last night in a 15-round elimination bout and must have wondered if he could handle the No. 1 contender for his heavyweight title in a fourth meeting.

Maybe it was wishful thinking, but the champion told people near him in the audience that he thought Young won, before the decision was announced.

The voting was by three judges. Jim Rondeau of Seattle and Raymond Baldeyrou of Paris, France, favored Norton by 147-143. Art Lurie of Las Vegas picked Young, 144-142.

There were no knockdowns.

Young said he thought he won the bout by three rounds, nine to six. Norton said he thought he won by piling up points in the early rounds and thought he was ahead going into the last round. He said he "tried to coast" in the middle rounds.

The Early Rounds

Asked if he had been too cautious with his counter punching and holding until the closing rounds, Young said, "I might have been in the early rounds."

In an earlier bout, unbeaten Sugar Ray Leonard knocked out Augustin Estrada in the sixth round for his fifth victory as a professional.

There was unusual scoring by the two officials favoring Norton. Baldeyrou scored six rounds even; Rondeau five. Lurie gave eight rounds to Young. All three gave the 15th to Norton.

Norton said he was never hurt seriously, although he certainly felt right hands a couple of times in the middle rounds.

Young said, "He hit me good with an uppercut; I think it was in the third round."

Yet, Young seemed to score his best blow in the final round, a right hand that appeared capable of putting Norton down.

Young simply seemed to lack the power to slow up the aggressive, crowding Californian.

The Philadelphian nailed Norton with a spectacular right to the head in the 11th round. Norton looked like he might be in trouble as he registered a strange expression, almost glassy-eyed.

But he discouraged that notion when he dared to look out of the ring toward where Ali was sitting and indicated to the champion he was not at all bothered by the good shot.

Young rarely lost his composure as he took savage punishment to the body and occasionally to the head, but he had no way of holding off his strong opponent.

Norton constantly attacked from a stance with his arms in a defensive position across his body before he would let loose. He missed wildly at times but settled for scoring maybe with one of three of four punches.

Young's best weapons turned out to be a lead right cross or a right counter over Norton's straight lefts. He began coming on strong in the 10th round, his best, and was scoring points in the 14th, his second-best round, with combinations mostly high on Norton's head.

Norton received $1,125,000 for the fight and Young $1 million.

Associated Press.

Ken Norton lands a blow to head of Jimmy Young.

Italian Newcomer in Tennis

Barazzutti Beats Gottfried in 4½-Hour Match

PARIS, Nov. 6 (IHT).—Fourth-seeded Corrado Barazzutti won a 4 1/2-hour battle of nerves and test of will's today to beat top-seeded Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 7-6, 6-7, 3-6, 6-4, and win the $50,000 Paris indoor open tennis tournament.

The result confirmed Barazzutti's arrival on the world class level. He first drew attention in September when he whipped Gottfried on his preferred surface, clay, in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open at Forest Hills, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. In the semifinals, he lost to Jimmy Connors.

In the French tournament during the last week, the Italian Davis Cup player proved adept on the faster indoor surface and showed a willingness to venture to the net more often than he has in the past.

Exchanges at Net

As the tiebreakers in the first three sets indicated the two players appeared even today, Barazzutti's mastership in passing shots being countered by Gottfried's skill in the volley. There were an astonishing number of long exchanges at the net, more like the rapid back-and-forth play of doubles.

Barazzutti is ranked 15th on the Association of Tennis Professionals international list while Gottfried is within the top five.

After winning the first two tiebreakers by the slenderest of margins, Barazzutti appeared headed for certain victory in the third. But Gottfried staved off three match points in the tiebreaker to close out the set 7-6.

After a 10-minute rest, Barazzutti returned to the court wearing a "let's-get-it-over-with" expression. For Gottfried, however, it was business as usual. In the final set the Italian recovered his early form and put on a display of passing shots and lobs to win through five straight games.

Gottfried, pressing his serve and volley attacks, drew up to 5-4 but it was insufficient to turn back an inspired Barazzutti who won his final service game with three backhand passing shots that grazed the sidelines.

Evert Wins Title

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 6 (UPI).—Chris Evert won her second consecutive Grand Prix series singles championship yesterday by sweeping past Billie Jean King, 6-2, 6-2, to take the $75,000 top prize.

This was the fourth straight Evert victory of the year over the 33-year-old King. Lifetime, the 22-year-old Evert has a 12-7 edge.

King made an early run at Evert, taking a 2-1 lead in the first set. She had Evert down with three break points in the fourth game but couldn't win it.

Evert tied the game at deuce on a crosscourt forehand, a drop shot and a King error. The game went to deuce three times again and Evert held serve and won. Tying the set at 2-2.

"I had her but I just didn't play tough enough," said King later.

King was broken in the next game, and Evert played precision tennis, broke King again with a love game and ran out the set.

In the second set, she broke King in the third and fifth games and then just held her serve.

In the four meetings with King this year, Evert has won 48 games to 10 for King, who picked up $40,000 in losing.

The fact that the singles was a round-robin format saved Evert from early elimination when Martina Navratilova beat her Tuesday night. Evert came back to win two other matches. King was 3-0 going into the finals.

This week Evert will compete in the Wightman Cup matches against Britain at San Francisco. After that, she said, she may go to Australia or, "I may just relax."

Orantes Wins in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Manuel Orantes, fully recovered from an elbow operation in May, outclassed Kim Warwick to win the $100,000 Japan Open, 6-2, 6-1, here today.

Borg Beats Fibak

COLOGNE, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg won the $50,000 Cologne Grand Prix today when he beat Wotjek Fibak, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Associated Press.

Corrado Barazzutti

College Football Scores

East

Brown 13, Dartmouth 10.
Connecticut 23, Boston U. 21.
Cornell 20, Columbia 7.
Colgate 49, Bucknell 17.
Coast Guard 41, Buffalo 14.
Harvard 34, Pennsylvania 15.
Massachusetts 28, Holy Cross 8.
Pittsburgh 44, W. Virginia 3.
Syracuse 45, Navy 34.
Temple 24, Rutgers 14.
Yale 44, Princeton 8.

South

Alabama 24, LSU 3.
Clemson 13, N. Carolina 13.
Duke 28, Wake Forest 14.
Florida 22, Georgia 17.
Grambling 65, Langston 0.
Kentucky 28, Vanderbilt 6.
Maryland 19, Villanova 13.
Penn St. 21, N. Carolina St. 17.
Tennessee 27, Memphis St. 14.
Tulane 13, Miami (Fla.) 10.
VMI 30, Virginia 6.
Wm. and Mary 14, The Citadel 13.

Midwest

Cincinnati 38, Ohio U. 28.
Colorado 12, Iowa St. 7.
Indiana 24, Iowa 21.
Kansas 29, Kansas St. 21.
Miami (Ohio) 14, Western Mich. 8.
Michigan 63, Northwestern 20.
Michigan St. 28, Minnesota 10.
Nebraska 21, Missouri 10.
Notre Dame 69, Georgia Tech 14.
Ohio St. 35, Illinois 0.
Oklahoma 61, Oklahoma St. 28.
Purdue 22, Wisconsin 0.
Tulsa 32, Drake 23.

Southwest

Arizona St. 45, Wyoming 0.
Arkansas 35, Baylor 0.
Colorado St. 35, Arizona 14.
Oklahoma 61, Oklahoma St. 28.
SMU 41, Rice 24.
Texas 35, Houston 21.
Texas Tech 49, TCU 17.

West

Army 31, Air Force 6.
Brigham Young 38, Utah 8.
Montana 34, No. Colorado 12.
Nev-Las Vegas 35, Idaho 21.
San Diego St. 29, Pacific 7.
Southern Cal 49, Stanford 0.
UCLA 21, Oregon 3.
Washington 50, California 31.
Washington St. 24, Oregon St. 10.

Belgium Seeks Games

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Belgium will bid for the 1988 Summer Olympics, according to Raoul Mollet, president of the Belgian National Olympic Committee. Mollet said Belgium would apply to have the games spread out around the country rather than in one city.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	10	2	0	20	65	33
New England	8	1	1	17	47	24
Indianapolis	5	3	2	12	36	39
Quebec	5	5	1	11	47	49
Houston	4	6	0	8	42	49
Edmonton	3	6	0	6	30	43
Birmingham	2	5	0	4	33	53
Cincinnati	1	7	0	2	28	36

Saturday's Games

Winnipeg 6, Cincinnati 1 (U. Nilsson 2, Moffat 2, Hedberg, Guindon; D. Sobchuck).
Birmingham 5, Quebec 4 (Napier 2, Mahovlich, Norris, Sheehy; Cloutier, S. Bernier 2, Baxter).

Friday's Games

New England 4, Cincinnati 3 (Lyle 2, Webster, Keon; Florek).
Quebec 7, Houston 6 (Sutherland, Driscoll, Dube 2, Cloutier, Boudrias, S. Bernier; Gray, Conner, Popiel, Lacroix, Lund, Lukowich).
Winnipeg 4, Birmingham 2 (U. Nilsson, Hedberg, Lindstrom, Leach; Marrin, Napier).
Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 1 (Macgregor, Callighen, Campbell; Paiemaude).

Power Lifting Title

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 6 (AP).—American Larry Pacifico won his seventh consecutive world title with a record in the 100-kilogram section of the world power lifting championships today. Pacifico's record total of 935 kilograms included a world record squat with 342.5 kilograms.

3 Finns, E. German Penalized in Drug Case

SEVILLE, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The European Athletic Association Council yesterday named an East German and three Finnish athletes who showed positive results in tests for anabolic steroids at the European A Cup finals in Helsinki in August.

Addressing the EAA congress here, the council's secretary, Pierre Dasraux, said tests had proved positive on East Germany's female shot-putter, Ilona Slupianek, and Finnish high jumper Asko Pesonen, discus thrower Mariko Tuokko, and Seppo Pöivonen in the javelin.

All four are automatically disqualified from the Helsinki competition and as a result France takes sixth place in the men's final table with Finland dropping down to seventh, Dasraux said. The women's table remains unchanged.

In the men's cup semifinal in Warsaw, a positive result was also found for Norwegian discus thrower Knut Hjeltnes, Dasraux said. Hjeltnes was disqualified from the discus and shot put events, but the overall classification was not affected.

Dasraux said that the athletes would be reported to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the sport's governing body. They now face a complete ban from international athletic competitions.

The congress also adopted a Norwegian proposal urging national athletics federations to conduct tests at domestic championships and meetings.

Hans Skaset, president of the Norwegian Athletics Federation, said it was essential to increase the frequency of the tests.

"At the moment athletes know they can misuse the drugs with impunity if they discontinue them two to three weeks before a major event," he said.

Tests should be taken at random and without prior notice, he said.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	7	2	1	15	51	22
NY Islanders	6	3	3	15	41	25
Atlanta	4	3	4	12	30	36
NY Rangers	5	7	1	11	42	47

Smythe Division

Chicago	5	3	4	14	29	22
Colorado	4	3	3	11	45	33
Vancouver	3	5	2	8	27	38
Minnesota	3	8	0	6	30	46
St. Louis	1	9	2	4	27	20

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	7	2	3	17	44	26
Los Angeles	6	4	2	14	32	30
Detroit	4	4	3	10	30	30
Pittsburgh	3	8	1	7	30	51
Washington	2	7	1	5	23	41

Adams Division

Buffalo	7	2	1	15	34	20
Toronto	6	2	2	14	43	28
Cleveland	5	5	1	11	30	36
Boston	3	5	3	9	29	35

Saturday's Games

N.Y. Islanders 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Parise, Bossy, Harris, Nystrom; Owchar, Malone 2).
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3 (Manery 2, Hampton, Fidler; Maloney, Lochead, Plumb).
Montreal 5, Boston 2 (Lafleur 2, Savard, Mahovlich, Stapleton, Park, Smith; Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1 (Luce, Perreault, Gueremont, Roberts).
Chicago 5, Minnesota 2 (Schlossenberg, Wilson 2, Rota, Koroll, Talafous, Jerry).
Los Angeles 3, NY Rangers 1 (Agro, Murphy, Dionne; Lemaire).
Toronto 5, Colorado 2 (Turnbull, Ellis 2, Salming 2, Ashbee; Lonsberry, Lee 2, Wilkinson 2, Lanier, Morrison).

Friday's Games

Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Jarvis 2, Pavelich, Gould, Lysiak; Hicks, Simpson, Milbury).
NY Rangers 5, Toronto 1 (Esposito 2, Ratelle, Parro 2, Gilbert; Salming).

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

Houston 116, Washington 103 (Malone 23, Jones 22; Wright 20, Dandridge 17).
Cleveland 105, New Jersey 93 (B. Smith 38, Chones 19; King 36, Crow 16).
Philadelphia 132, Denver 101 (Erving, Bibby 21, McGinnis 17; Thompson 20, B. Jones 19).
San Antonio 111, Buffalo 101 (Gervin 29, Kenon 22; Smith 40, Knight 26).
Atlanta 100, Golden State 94 (Drew, Hawes 16, Charles 15; Barry 23, Coleman 17).
Chicago 111, Phoenix 94 (Gilmore 23, Johnson 20; Davis 25, Lee 15).
Portland 116, Seattle 94 (Owens 25, Lucas 14, Webster 23, Seals 14).

Friday's Games

Washington 113, Phoenix 86 (Dandridge 24, Kupchak 21; Lee 21, Heard 19).
Denver 109, Boston 107 (Thompson 30, Jones 22, Scott 29, Counts 19).
Philadelphia 107, New Jersey 104 (Collins 26, McGinnis 2; King 41, Skinner 21).
Buffalo 109, Chicago 91 (Smith 27, Knight 22, Hadnot 2, Johnson 22).
New Orleans 105, Golden State 102 (Brown 29, Silas 27, Smith 21, Patterson 20).
Milwaukee 116, Kansas City 97 (Winter 22, Jones 20, Lucas 2; Tomjanovich 26).
Atlanta 107, Houston 97 (Hawes 27, Washington 22, Drew 20, Lucas 2; Tapscott 26).
New York 107, Cleveland 104 (Barnett 28, Webster 22, Haywood 20; Wilson 22, Smith 20, Wilkerson 20).

Saturday's Games

Atlanta at Houston.
Buffalo at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.
Golden State at Kansas City.
Milwaukee at Phoenix.
New Jersey at Boston.
New York at Washington.
Portland at Seattle.
San Antonio at Los Angeles.

Observer

Gilt-Edged Insecurity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The stock market can think of nothing but Dr. Arthur Burns. I have it from the bartender at the Dividend Club. "Look at the poor devil," he murmured the other evening when the stock market entered the bar and slumped into a corner seat where it stared glumly into a stiff blue chips on the rocks.

Baker

It was indeed as despondent looking a stock market as I had ever seen. "No confidence," whispered the bartender. "No confidence at all."

While we watched, the stock market lost 8.16 points and didn't even try to find them again, although 7.39 of them were in plain view beside the umbrella stand. "He's too busy thinking about Dr. Arthur Burns to go scrabbling around in the umbrellas for lost points," said the bartender.

Dr. Arthur Burns, I supposed, was the stock market's psychiatrist. "Only in a manner of speaking," said the bartender. "He is the chairman of the Fed."

The natural next step was a call on Dr. Arthur Burns. He was a handsome, elderly gentleman with a shock of white hair and a pectoral-and-bicep development to make Arnold Schwarzenegger sob with envy.

His torso, bared to the waist glistened with honest perspiration as he toiled to raise an interest rate which somebody had left on his rug during the night. Brushing aside offers of assistance, Dr. Burns laughed at the suggestion that the task was too much for a man of his years.

And so saying, with one mighty surge of strength and a crackling of spinal disks, Dr. Burns raised the interest rate and heaved it through an open window.

"But Dr. Burns! The interest rate will fall!"

"Relax, boy," he said. "I'm just working out." And, full of the healthy zest of exercise, he raised me and tossed me onto a shelf beside the money supply.

"You won't divert me from the quest for truth with mere money, Burns," I snarled. "I'm here for answers, and it's answers I'm going to get. What have you got on the stock market?"

"Buy beefsteak mines," he replied.

I hit him with the whole money supply.

When he came to, Mr. Wise Guy had subsided and Mr. Tell It like It Is was ready to talk. "The stock market is nuts," he said.

"Worse than nuts, Doc. It's depressed. It's got no confidence at all. All it does is sit around losing points because it can't keep its mind on anything but you—Dr. Arthur Burns. What are you threatening to do to it, Burns?"

"Look," whined Burns. "It's my job to raise the interest rate, see? Which holds down inflation, see? So every time I get ready to raise the interest rate, the stock market goes into a psychic tailspin and loses confidence."

"In other words, the only thing that can get the stock market's chin off the floor is to be rid of one Dr. Arthur Burns."

"That shows what you know about business, shamus," he snarled. "The stock market believes I'm the only thing standing between it and a ruinous inflation. When the market heard a rumor the other day that President Carter was going to give me the heave-ho, it lost twice as much confidence as it lost the week before when it heard I was going to raise some more interest rates."

"Diabolical, Burns. You not only depress the market by being here, you depress it by not being here. You ought to do 20 years for this."

"It would depress the stock market's confidence," he said. He had me there and knew it, so he raised an interest rate and depressed the stock market. I wasn't depressed until I stepped outside his office and Congress hit me with a two-by-four increase in the Social Security tax. Move over, stock market. Others have points to lose, too.

Recollections of an Egyptian Temple Priestess

By Don A. Schanche

ABYDOS, Egypt. — Dorothy Louise Eady sat in the shadows of ancient Abydos, sipping a beer and chatting. Her recollections of the place as it used to be seemed only a little eccentric.

"There was a lovely garden over there," she said, pointing to the lifeless desert southwest of the Temple of Seti I, which many believe to be the most beautiful and perfectly preserved in Egypt.

"I knew it was there, of course, but no one would believe me until they dug and found the tree roots, the vine roots, the little water channels for irrigating it and even the well. It was a beautiful place, shaped in an L like the temple itself."

Her memories of the people who once crowded the 3,000-year-old temple do not lend themselves to such easy spade-and-shovel authentication. But as she described them, they seemed to spring to life. Perhaps it was the beer or the sun filtering through the fronds of the palm trees in 120-degree-Fahrenheit heat.

"That boy, Ramses II, seemed always to be playing games, bows and arrows and that sort of thing, you know, and running foot races," she said. It was as if she were recalling a teen-aged friend.

Seti I

"Curiously, I have no memory of him as a man, though, so I suppose I wasn't here then. But his father, Seti I, I remember so well. He was a very nice man, a kind man."

The gentlemen in question reside now at the National Museum in Cairo, two of the best preserved pharaonic mummies although "that boy" Ramses recently required treatment by French specialists to cure a debilitating infestation of fungi and bacteria. Seti, in somewhat better shape, still sleeps with what one historian described as "a calm and gentle smile" on his face.

The current pharaonic superstar, Tutankhamen, some of whose relics are on tour of the United States, was a little before her time, said Miss Eady, who also is known as Om Seti (Mother of Seti) and as Bulbul (Nightingale) Abdel Maguid after a former Egyptian husband. King Tut reigned from about 1333 to 1325 BC, while Miss Eady's King Seti I took the throne about 1305 BC.

Horrid Boy

Still, she said she always thinks of Tut as "that horrid little boy," and of his father-in-law, Akhanaten, considered by many to be the father of monotheism, as an utter disaster.

"He tried to destroy the old religion," she said, "so we detested his memory, and I still do."

Miss Eady, 73, is what might be called an old believer, very, very old. She is convinced, as the result of a lifelong series of eerie events and dreamlike visions, that she is the reincarnation of a minor temple priestess of extremely humble origins.

"My mother sold vegetables to the army, and my father was a poor and very common soldier who apparently dumped me on the temple at age 3 when my mother died," she said.

Om Seti, as she prefers to be called, said she traced her ancient roots by moonlight during monthly incidents of somnambulism between 1933 and 1935, when she lived in Cairo with her new Egyptian husband.

Nocturnal Writing

"I would get up in the night, always in the full moon, go to a desk by the window and commence writing in a very bad scrawl," she said. "Next day I would have no memory of the incident, but the paper contained disjointed fragments of some sort of story. After a time the nocturnal writing stopped, and the fragments fit together as an account dictated by a man who was a friend of King Seti, giving the low-down on me as I was then."

She said the moonlight account of her origins gave her name as Dentresht.

"There is such a name out Egyptologists consider it Syrian, meaning daughter of Reshep," she said. "But it could also be an Egyptian name meaning harp of joy. You know, low-class people, they do go in a lot for very fancy names."

While in some ways Miss Eady appears to conform to the stereotype of the classic eccentric British expatriate, she has worked for the Egyptian government for more than 40 years as a serious but self-taught Egyptologist. She numbers most of the country's leading archaeologists among her friends.

Save for her occasional lapses into what she believes to be her own very distant past, experts such as Dr. Kent Weeks of the University of California at Berkeley say that she is remarkably well informed in pharaonic history, particularly that which concerns her favorite place and long-time home, Abydos.

Most, however, maintain a tolerant if skeptical silence on Om Seti's religious views.

Follows Old Religion

"Oh, yes, I follow the old religion," she said. "It isn't difficult, you know. I just pray to Osiris (the god of immortality) morning and night, and on the great feast of Osiris, which falls at the end of December, I put a bottle of beer and some bread and offerings in the temple."

Apart from the garden and one other discovery, Om Seti makes no special claim to being a human divining rod, able to locate and unearth the ancient monuments that she believes she remembers.

"The funny thing is, you see, that I remember or imagine I remember all of the monuments that were built here before the 19th dynasty (the time of Seti I and Ramses II) but none that were built later," she said. "I can't place them all anymore but I did help to unearth one of them only two days after I came here with the Antiquities Department."

She explained that the local inspector of antiquities had found hints at other pharaonic sites of a monument built at Abydos by Sesostris III of the 12th dynasty. "I said, 'Oh, I know where that is' . . . He brought along a man with a shovel, and I said, 'Dig here.' The man only got about two feet below the ground and there was the top of a mud brick wall, built in wavy lines characteristic of the 12th dynasty. Nobody's bothered to dig it out since, though."

Gold Boats

Miss Eady's memories never have been consistent or detailed. "I have what I can best describe as glimpses, I suppose, sort of remembering little things here and there, and processions of gold boats at the times of the festival."

Like any septuagenarian, Om Seti said she has begun to get ready for that time when her earthly life will end. In the garden of her small house, which is nestled behind a wall near the temple, she has constructed an old-fashioned tomb of red brick, modeled after the tombs of pharaonic times.

At one end of the enclosure is the traditional false door on which she has inscribed in ancient hieroglyphs her offerings of "1,000 jars of beer, 1,000 loaves of bread, 1,000 oxen, 1,000 geese, 1,000 jars of wine, perfume and every good and pure thing," to enlist the help of Isiris in hastening her passage through the netherworld.

"My sarcophagus is all ready for them to lay me away in it and slip it into my tomb," she said with pride. "It's a rather nice sarcophagus, really, quite a modern one. I've tried it on and it's plastic and zips up, what the military people call a body bag, I believe. But the plastic lasts forever, and that is the idea of it all, isn't it?"

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Katharine Hepburn—'Gaunt, Pathetic and Dumb'*

Katharine Hepburn

Bright college years? As far as Katharine Hepburn is concerned, her four years at Bryn Mawr College outside Philadelphia were pretty awful. "Everyone thinks I was fascinating," she told an audience at the college the other day, "but I wasn't. I was gaunt, pathetic and kind of dumb." After graduating—barely—she went on to achieve a certain measure of film fame—three Academy Awards—and Bryn Mawr responded last week by giving her its M. Carey Thomas Award for outstanding achievement.

* * *

An Irish Catholic priest who married an American Jew and is now the father of a 6-year-old daughter is scheduled to preach his first sermon as a Lutheran minister. The former priest is Thomas Kenny, a native of Ireland who came to the United States in 1967 to be assistant pastor at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Miami Beach. He met his wife Barbara when she came to him for counseling. After their marriage seven years ago, he left the church, went to work as a carpenter and, six months ago, began an internship in the Lutheran ministry. "I have found a kind of freedom," says Kenny. His wife: "It's fantastic."

* * *

Prince Michael of Kent, the first member of the royal family to take part in the annual London-to-Brighton veteran car rally, came in sixth out of 256 starters Sunday. The prince, 14th in line for succession to the British throne, was greeted by cheering crowds lined up along the Brighton seafront. He was at the wheel of a 1903 Daimler. "We had a marvelous run and it was enormous fun driving the car," said Prince Michael. "The only trouble we encountered was with my cap—it suddenly flew off my head."

* * *

Princess Anne has decided to have the baby she is expecting this month in a hospital rather than at Buckingham Palace, officials said. They said the 27-year-old princess, who is expecting Queen Elizabeth's first grandchild, had followed the advice of her doctors. They recommended a hospital confinement because of Anne's previous history gynecological trouble. Exp[illegible] date for the birth is "mid-[illegible]ember."

* * *

Maj. Gen. Charles Sha[illegible] got his third star and offi[illegible] took over as deputy comma[illegible] in-chief of the U.S. Arm[illegible] Europe and the Seventh Ar[illegible] ceremonies Friday, headqua[illegible] in Heidelberg, said.

* * *

Actress Nanette Fabray, [illegible]talized after being knocked by an elephant, has been [illegible] out of the intensive care [illegible] hospital spokesman said. Fabray was described as proving steadily from the [illegible]dent during filming of a scene. An elephant which ha[illegible] irritated by a prankster h[illegible] in the chest with his trun[illegible] she was taken to Cedars Medical Center in Los Ang[illegible] serious condition.

* * *

In Windhoek, South Africa, a white man mar[illegible] black woman Friday—the coup: to take advantage [illegible] abolition of race laws pre[illegible] marriage between white[illegible] nonwhites in the disputed [illegible]tory of Namibia. Hans [illegible] 24, of Germ[illegible] descent [illegible] Rachel Witbool, 23, held [illegible] kissed, and then were pro[illegible] man and wife in a civil ce[illegible] at the magistrates court.

—SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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